

DR. LESURE'S

FAMOUS



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REMEDIES

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JOHN A. SEAVERNS

DR. LESURE'S WARRANTED Veterinary Remedies



The Causes, Symptoms and Treatment of Diseases for
which They are Recommended.

THESE REMEDIES ARE ALL WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION,
OR MONEY REFUNDED AS CHEERFULLY AS TAKEN.

DR. J. G. LESURE,

160 Sylvan Terrace, Harrisburg, Pa.

Keene, N. H., U. S. A.



H.H. TAYLOR



P.F. SAFFORD



D.A. RICHARDSON



J.M. CARGILL



DR. J. G. LESURE
FOUNDER



S.C. WEBER



G.H. LESURE
GENERAL MANAGER



J.N. WEBER
GENERAL AGENT

SOME OF THE
PRINCIPAL
REPRESENTATIVES

DR. J. G. LESURE'S
VETERINARY MEDICINES



C.R. WEBER



W.L. CONN



C.E. WEBER

INTRODUCTORY.

In this book I shall endeavor to guard the unsuspecting against the arts of the vender who is trying to get something for nothing; also, to show that with the use of the instructions contained in this book, any man with ordinary intelligence can treat his horses and cattle privately at home with Dr. Lesure's remedies and recipes attached in the following pages with small cost and entire success.

It is my object to be useful rather than to offend or to appear learned. I shall avoid all hard names, technical terms, etc., and will offer to the public the information I possess with candor and simplicity. In a treatise of this nature the foolish claim to entire originality must be abandoned. I hope this acknowledgement will be received in place of marks of quotation.

When the reader reflects that a large volume has been written on the horse's foot alone, he will excuse me for not going into detail for gratuitous distribution on so many subjects, which I shall explain as briefly as possible under the headlines of the different preparations I prescribe for the private treatment of domestic animals. Many of them will also be found of great value as family medicines, in proportionate doses, either for external or internal use. The reader will find, upon looking up the reports of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States, at Washington, D. C., that the proprietary veterinary medicines, as a whole, put up for sale in the United States are much purer and of a higher standard than thousands of similar remedies put up and largely advertised as strictly for family use. Remember medicines, whether for man or the lower animal creation, all come from the same source, the only difference being the size of dose, the average dose for the horse being ten times greater than that for man.

I do want to impress upon every one using my medicines, that to get the very best results from them the plain directions on each and every bottle or package should be followed as closely as possible. By doing this, together with good nursing, any ordinary horseman can treat his stock just as successfully as though I were at his side to direct him personally.

These medicines I have used for many years in a large and successful practice. I have also been a large horse owner and have done my experimenting on my own stock, and am giving the public the benefit.

My Liquid Medicines are compounded in my laboratory at Keene, N. H., under my personal supervision by a registered chemist of many years' experience, therefore we know they are of perfect strength and purity.

My Powders are composed of roots and barks, imported direct from foreign countries, of the highest grade that money will purchase, and I will state to those who have never used my medicines that they are no experiment, but have been used successfully for years in most of the larger stables in this and foreign countries. Furthermore, I take all chances by refunding the money at once to any dissatisfied customers.

This guarantee means a square deal to all customers, as either Dun's or Bradstreet's commercial guide will advise that my personal standing is such that I could not afford to promise more than I intend to fulfill.

In conclusion, I will say that all my medicines are as pure and clean as any druggist carries on his shelves or your physician carries in his case, and are honestly recommended for successful private treatment for both veterinary and family use.

Respectfully,

DR. J. G. LESURE.

PROVE THEIR WORTH BY THE RESULTS THEY ACCOMPLISH.

LIST OF DR. J. G. LESURE'S WARRANTED VETERINARY REMEDIES.

Their Uses and Prices.

COLIC CURE—The sovereign remedy for Colic, Cramps, Spasmodic or Flatulent—Is perfectly reliable, is the handiest to give, the cheapest, and leaves the horse ready to go to work. See page 30.

Price, \$1.00; contains fifty doses.

FEVER DROPS—Remedy for Lung Fever, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Inflammation of Bowels, Tonsillitis, and all diseases of an inflammatory nature. See page 35.

Price, 50 cts. 50 doses; 150 doses, \$1.00.

COUGH AND TONIC DROPS—Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Distempers, and all troubles affecting the throat and lungs; also is a fine tonic and water regulator. See page 45.

Price, 50 cts. 50 doses; 150 doses, \$1.00.

RENOVATOR POWDER—A true tonic and pure conditioner; cleanses and strengthens the whole system in either horses, cattle, sheep, or hogs. See page 46.

Price, 50 cts. 12 doses; 30 doses, \$1.00.

WORM ANNIHILATOR—For the annihilation of all kinds of worms that infest the horse. Is perfectly safe to give at all times. It is also a very fine tonic. See page 68.

Price, 50 cts.

ELECTRIC HOOF OINTMENT is especially used to grow and soften the horse's feet, and cure Contraction, Quarter Cracks, Brittleness, Tenderness, and all ailments of the feet; it is very healing, and is fine for scratches or sores of any kind. See page 56.

Price, 50 cts.

TOTAL ECLIPSE SPAVIN CURE—For Spavins and Ring-bones in their first stages. It is the finest thing in the world to remove soreness and inflammation. See page 75.

Price, 50 cts. and \$1.00.

ALL-HEALING BALM (LINIMENT)—For all kinds of sores and wounds, either new or old. Nature's remedy for Harness Galls, Cuts, Scratches, Thrush, and all sores and soreness. See page 79.

Price, 50 cts.

LESURE'S SPECIAL LINIMENT—For nerve, muscle, bone and sinew. Stops pain instantly, reduces swelling, removes soreness, and cures lameness from any cause whatever. See pages 12 and 70.

Price, 25 cts. and 50 cts.

LESURE'S LINIMENT is a powerful *penetrator* and a strong *stimulator*, and is adapted to deep-seated lameness, where you want to produce external irritation, as it will blister if thoroughly rubbed in; and reduced with water, it makes the finest and cheapest Wash for turf purposes in the world. See page 74.

Price, 50 cts.

VETERINARY BLISTER is for removing bunches and thickenings that will yield to a blister. See page 82.

Price, 50 cts.

GALL CURE—For Saddle Galls, Collar Boils, Cuts, Mud Scalds, Scratches, Rope Burns, etc., upon horses and cattle. Will cure while the horse is kept constantly at work. See page 88.

Price, 25 cts. and 50 cts.

KARBO CREAM—Disinfectant, Antiseptic, and Germ-Killer. See page 96.

Price, 50 cts. per bottle; \$2.00 per gallon.

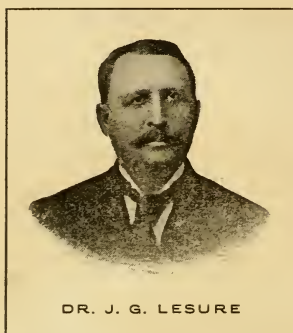
DR. LESURE'S FAMILY LINIMENT—For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, and all deep-seated pains and lameness. See page 99.

Price, 25 cts.

ANTISEPTIC HEALING POWDER—For Old Sores and Ulcers, and all sorts of Sores that will not yield to liquids and salves. See page 29.

Price, 50 cts.

THE RIGHT DOSE AT THE RIGHT TIME SAVES THE ANIMAL.



SUPERIORITY THE BEST TRADE MARK

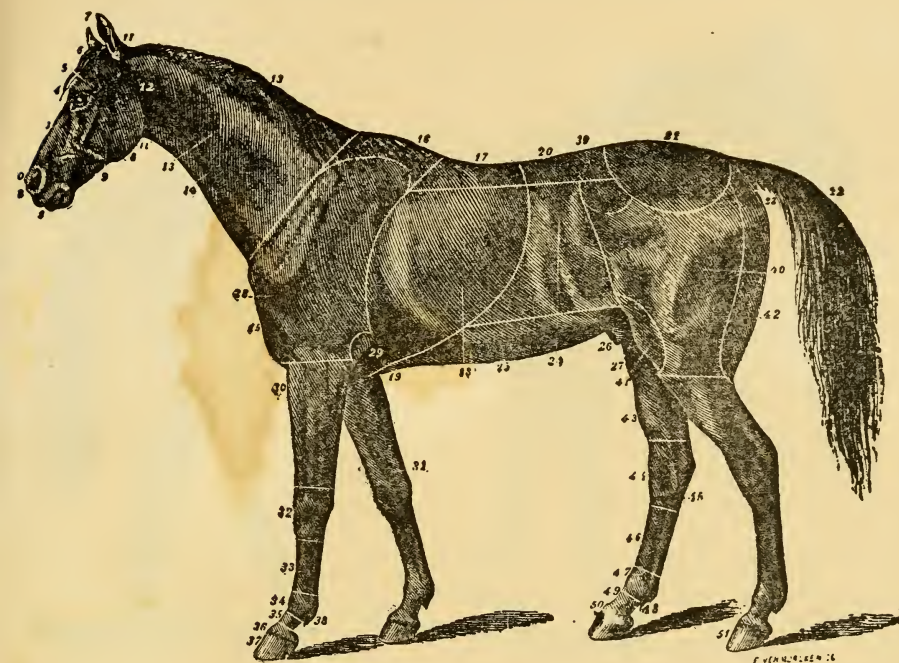
THE products of men's brains and hands are often appropriated and imitated by others. There is only one sure protection from such buccaneering. Do things a little better than the other fellow, so that your name or trade mark is a guarantee of excellence.

For over twenty years I have made my celebrated Veterinary Medicines just as good as they could be. I am the originator of this particular class of medicines. I have never tried to see how cheap I could make them, but I have always tried to see how good I could make them, placing quality before profit in every case. To-day the picture of DR. LESURE on a package of medicine is sufficient to insure its strength and purity. The name DR. LESURE is synonymous with honesty. It stands for the same as the word "sterling" on silver. Competitors, jealous of my success, have tried to imitate my goods and throw mud at me. They have put their medicines up in packages closely resembling mine in appearance, but the quality, strength, and curative properties are not to be compared. Who would question the value between a real diamond and a paste jewel, or gold dust and brass filings. One never has much respect for a man who sells shoddy or deals in imitations. There is enough of the good.

Ally yourself with a house that stands for something high, that makes and sells something good.

Local Agents Wanted.—I want one or more agents in every town or village to represent my medicines. I want a man that every one has confidence in; that they don't doubt for a minute that he means what he says and will do as he agrees; and when he tells a man that he will refund the purchase money if goods do not prove satisfactory, they know he will do it, as I warrant every bottle or package to prove satisfactory. I want no man's money that has not received his value.

Ordering Goods.—If these goods cannot be obtained in your own town, I will send them by express to any address in the world on receipt of retail price. These goods are kept by a great variety of dealers, and will be found in nearly every town. They are sold by druggists, general stores, harness stores, grain stores, and in many cases by blacksmiths and liverymen. If you cannot find them at any of the above places in your town, send direct to DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H., or Harrisburg, Pa., and I will send them to you.



NOMENCLATURE OF THE EXTERNAL REGIONS OF THE HORSE.

1. Lips.	13. Mane.	27. Testicles.	39. Haunch.
2. Nose.	14. Jugular channel.	28. Shoulder and arm.	40. Thigh.
3. Face.	15. Chest.	29. Elbow.	41. Stifle.
4. Forehead.	16. Withers.	30. Forearm.	42. Buttock.
5. Eyebrows.	17. Back.	31. Chestnut.	43. Gaskin.
6. Forelock.	18. Ribs.	32. Knee.	44. Hock.
7. Ears.	19. Girth.	33. Cannon or shank.	45. Chestnut.
8. Lower jaw.	20. Loins.	34. Fetlock joint.	46. Cannon or shank.
9. Cheek.	21. Croup.	35. Pastern.	47. Fetlock joint.
10. Nostril.	22. Tail.	36. Coronet.	48. Fetlock.
11. Poll.	23. Dock.	37. Foot.	49. Pastern.
12. Throat.	24. Flank.	38. Fetlock.	50. Coronet.
13. Parotid gland.	25. Belly.		51. Foot.
14. Neck.	26. Sheath.		

WHEELING, W. VA., Jan. 15, 1907.

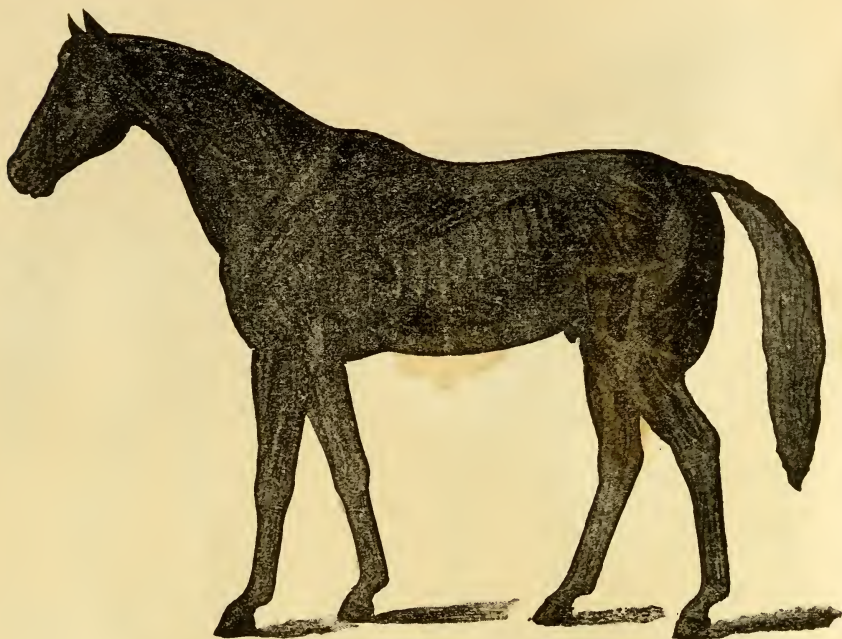
J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please send us three dozen of Dr. Lesure's Gall Cure and oblige.

Yours very truly,

HITCHMAN COAL & COKE CO.

MY REMEDIES ARE ALL PUT UP IN HANDY FORM.



This figure shows the exterior muscles of the horse, as they appear with the animal's hide off. The names of these muscles are all of a technical character, and are omitted, as they would only be used in studying the physiology of the horse.

WESTERN PORT, MD., Sept. 19, 1905.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

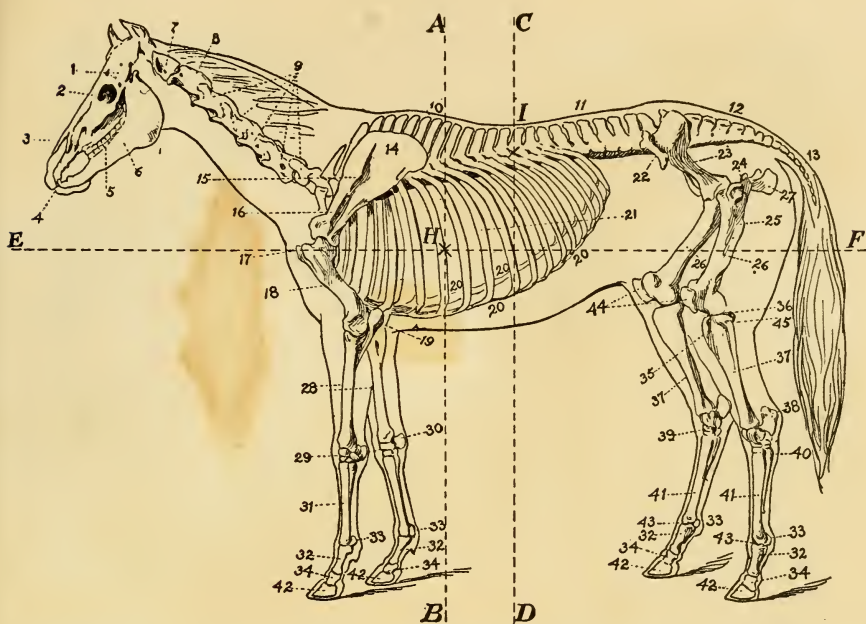
Dear Sir: Please ship me:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen All-Healing Balm.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " Lesure's Special Liniment.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " Gall Cure, large size.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ " Renovator Powders.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " Cough and Tonic Drops.

I have not handled your goods before, but they have been highly recommended by the Piedmont & George's Creek Coal Co., and by their request have sent you the above order, and expect to carry them in stock so long as they give satisfaction and justify me in handling them. Hoping you will give me your best wholesale prices, I am, Respectfully yours,

E. J. ROBERTS.

ALWAYS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.



THE SKELETON OF THE HORSE.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Zygomatic arch. | 24. Great trochanter. |
| 2. Eye cavity. | 25. Small trochanter. |
| 3. Face bones. | 26. Thigh bone. |
| 4. Incisor teeth. | 27. Ischium. |
| 5. Molar teeth. | 28. Radius or forearm bone. |
| 6. Lower jaw. | 29. Carpal or knee bones. |
| 7. Atlas, 1st vertebra of neck. | 30. Trapezium. |
| 8. Axis, 2d vertebra of neck. | 31. Cannon bone. |
| 9. Cervical vertebræ (5). | 32. Pastern bone. |
| 10. Spinal processes of back. | 33. Sesamoid bone. |
| 11. Dorsal and lumbar vertebræ. | 34. Small pastern bone. |
| 12. Sacrum. | 35. Upper end of leg bone. |
| 13. Tail bones. | 36. Stifle joint. |
| 14. Shoulder blade. | 37. Leg bone or tibia. |
| 15. Acromion process. | 38. Point of hock. |
| 16. Hollow of shoulder blade. | 39. Hock joint. |
| 17. Upper end of arm bone. | 40. Head of small metatarsal bone. |
| 18. Arm bone or humerus. | 41. Cannon or metatarsal bone. |
| 19. Elbow bone. | 42. Coffin joint. |
| 20. Cartilages of the ribs. | 43. Fetlock joint. |
| 21. Ribs. | 44. Patella, or stifle. |
| 22. Haunch. | 45. Fibula. |
| 23. Haunch bone. | |

KEEP YOUR ANIMALS IN GOOD CONDITION.

NURSING.

I want to impress every one using my medicines that thoroughness and persistency is the key to success, and that medicine amounts to little without good nursing and good care; but with these two essential things, and a proper use of my medicines, ordinary horsemen can successfully treat all diseases of stock with very little use for a veterinary.

As soon as you find you have a sick horse, get it into a roomy stall (box stall, if possible). This will allow the animal to move about and get itself into the most restful position possible.

Always avoid draughts, but arrange so that there will be plenty of pure, fresh air. Stall should be located in quiet part of the stable; can have windows darkened if desired.

Keep the floor clean without washing while in use, and covered with a liberal amount of clean sawdust or shavings, putting fresh straw enough above this to come up to the horse's knees. Fasten blankets on loosely, change the clothing twice a day, keep set that you have off well aired while not in use. Feed variety of soft and easily digested food in small quantities, such as bran mashes, scalded oats and a little good hay. Always take away what they do not eat of the mashes or any other moist food, before feeding again.

In using the medicines be sure and follow directions carefully, as only those fail to accomplish desired results who do not follow directions.

Order No. 14,681.

MILL 1, ORMROD, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., July 30, 1907.

Via Lehigh Valley & Ironton R. R.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Please ship us to above address:

- ¼ Dozen Renovator Powders, large.
- ½ " Fever Drops.
- 1 " All-Healing Balm.
- ½ " Hoof Ointment.
- ½ " Cough and Tonic Drops, large.
- ½ " Gall Cure, large.
- 2 Gals. Karbo Cream, Disinfectant.

And oblige.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

Per John T. Shaffer.

YOUR HORSE NEEDS MORE CARE THAN YOURSELF.

PHYSICKING.

It is always best to prepare the horse for physic by giving a bran mash the day before the physic is given, as the medicine will act more favorably, and there is less danger of superpurgation, following. Aloes, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz., may be given, according to the age and size of the horse. The surgeon's rule is: Give one dram for each year up to seven. My favorite physic is raw linseed oil, one quart given in two doses, twelve hours apart for a horse, and one quart doses for full-grown cattle. Twenty-four hours is the usual time for a physic to act. Never work a horse the second day after physicking him, as you are liable to excite inflammation, which is dangerous. Should purging continue longer than is necessary, give a gruel of wheat flour intermixed with 30-drop doses of Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure. Horses sometimes appear sick and refuse their food after taking physic, either during afternoon of same day or the following morning from an overloaded stomach at the time the physic is given, or improper feeding too soon afterward. This is generally caused by improper or lack of preparation before medicine is given, as above directed. Never physic with balls that have been prepared for a long time if you want satisfactory results, but have your druggist prepare them fresh when wanted.

PHYSIC BALL No. 1.

7	Drachms	Aloes Pulverized
3	"	Bar Soap
1	"	Ginger

PHYSIC BALL No. 2.

4	Drachms	Aloes
4	"	Hard Soap
1	"	Ginger
1	"	Water
15	Drops	Oil of Cloves

COMMON MASS.

Linseed Meal and Molasses, equal parts.
Very useful in making up balls.

EYE-WASH.

Nitrate of Silver.....	6 grains
Opium.....	10 drops
Rain-Water.....	1 ounce

Apply to the eye with a feather ;
nothing better.

CORDIAL DRENCH.

Strong Beer.....	1 quart
Ginger.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce

1 Dose Dr. Lesure's Renovator
Powders.

Shake well, to be given after
great exhaustion.

WORCESTER, MASS., Jan. 18, 1907.

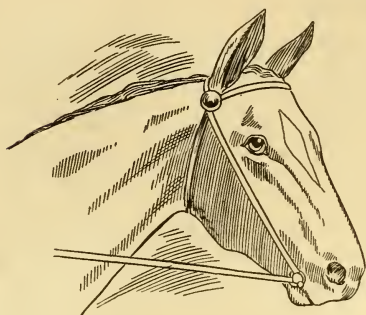
DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: Please send to us one dozen bottles of your Fever Drops, as we do not like to be without them.

Yours truly,

HARRINGTON & BRO.

CARELESSNESS CAUSES THE DEATH OF MANY ANIMALS.



DR. LESURE'S SPECIAL LINIMENT

FOR

Nerve, Muscle, Bone and Sinew.

Stops Pain Instantly, Reduces Swelling, Removes
Soreness, and Cures Lameness from
any Cause whatever.

The Greatest Counter-Irritant to apply to the Throat in cases of
Distemper, Enlargement of the Glands, or any
Throat Trouble in Man or Beast.
Invaluable for Rheumatism.

It is the Greatest Penetrating Liniment on Earth.

HORSE SIZE, 50c.

FAMILY SIZE, 25c.

MADISON, CONN., Jan. 17, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: After using Dr. Lesure's Veterinary Medicines for seventeen years, have concluded the best way to save money is to spend it for his Colic Cure, Fever Drops, Liniment, or any goods with the name of Dr. Lesure on them.

C. E. SCRANTON.

EVERYBODY ADMIRES A GOOD HORSE.

FEEDING.

The natural food for a horse is grass, but when compelled to work, they must have more strengthening and flesh-producing food. For good health and to have them in good shape for work, their food must also be nutritious and have bulk enough to insure good digestion, so that all parts of the body will be strengthened.



One should know how much each horse requires per day, how much grain and how much rough food, and what proportion to give each horse, and at what intervals. Select your feed with a view to quality, the less bulk the better, just so the strengthening qualities are contained in the food.

Feed good oats, cracked corn, and clean hay, and give a bran mash once or twice a week with Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders, and your horses will thrive and their coats will always look sleek.

How to Make a Good Bran Mash.—Take three quarts of oats and three quarts of bran, add a handful of fine salt and one dose of Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders. Over this

pour four or five quarts of boiling water. Cover up and let steam thirty minutes. Then feed.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 21, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: Have been using your Remedies for the last fifteen years with the greatest success and can recommend them highly above all others, as I have tried others as well.

Yours very truly,

S. A. LEWIS.

NOBODY LOOKS AT AN OLD PLUG.

WATERING.

Water is just as essential as food. Stock should be supplied with fresh, clean, soft water. The animal itself is the best judge as to the quantity, as it will not drink any more than is needed for health. Always water the first thing in the morning and wait at least twenty minutes before feeding. Do the same again at noon and at night. Some horses will drink again at bedtime if offered them and others will not. By following this rule your horses will be saved from the torture of thirst and from many a disease.



ORNDOFF, WEBSTER CO., W. VA., March 14, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: We enclose herewith an order for some of Dr. Lesure's Veterinary Medicines and are glad to advise you that we have been using these Medicines exclusively since their receipt, and have found them to be very satisfactory. In fact we could hardly get along without them since we have learned their value.

Kindly ship the above to us by express to Holly Junction, W. Va., and oblige.

Yours very truly,

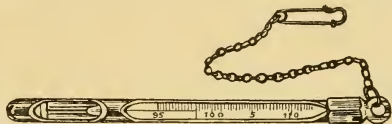
SMITH BROS. PLANING MILL CO.

Per L. W. Williams.

KEEP A GOOD SUPPLY OF REMEDIES ON HAND.

THE VETERINARY CLINICAL THERMOMETER AND HOW TO USE IT.

First shake the mercury in the tube down to below 98°; do this by swinging the hand sharply until the mercury in the tube is all together; then raise the horse's tail and insert the bulb or heavy end about two-thirds of its length into the rectum, let it remain at least five minutes, then remove and note exactly the top of the column of mercury. This will show the horse's temperature.



THE BEST WAY TO ADMINISTER MEDICINE.

Hold the vial of medicine in the right hand, grasp the horse's tongue with the left hand, pull it out and place it on that part of the lower jaw which is bare of teeth. Put the right hand into the mouth as far as possible and pour the medicine on the root of the tongue, then withdraw the hand and let go of the tongue. In this way the animal will get all of the dose and therefore receive the full benefit of it.



CURTIN, W. VA., March 17, 1905.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please ship us at once by B. & O. freight to Curtin, W. Va., via Clarksburg, W. Va., the following list of Dr. Lesure's Horse Remedies:

- One dozen Colic Cure.
- “ “ Renovator Powders, large size.
- “ “ All-Healing Balm.
- Two “ Lesure's Liniment.
- One “ Electric Hoof Ointment.
- “ “ Gall Cure, large size.
- “ “ Spavin Cure, small size.

Please give us prompt shipment. We are, Yours truly,

PARDEE & CURTIN LUMBER CO.

THE RIGHT DOSE AT THE RIGHT TIME SAVES THE ANIMAL.

HOW TO TAKE THE PULSE OF A HORSE.

It is very important in diagnosing a disease to be able to take the pulse. This is best done by placing the finger on the edge of the jaw-bone and drawing it along until you find a notch where the artery crosses. There you will feel a throbbing. That is the pulse. In health the beat is from thirty-six to forty-two per minute; at sixty there will be considerable fever, and at eighty the case is dangerous; and the horse will not survive long at a hundred unless you do something to reduce it.

Always keep everything as quiet as possible, as noise or excitement will increase the pulse and aggravate the disease.

Temperature.—The normal temperature of a healthy horse may be placed at about 98° to 99°. The temperature is subject to slight alterations under certain influences.

The most accurate method of taking the temperature is by inserting a clinical thermometer into the rectum. The thermometer should remain in the gut at least five minutes.

Before inserting be sure the mercury is below the minimum temperature. The end containing the mercury should be pushed in gently, leaving just enough outside to take hold of when you desire to take it out.

Respiration.—A horse in health, standing still, breathes from twelve to fifteen times a minute; work or any excitement increases the number of respirations. The manner of breathing is changed by disease. Quick breathing refers to an increased number of respirations, which may be due to disease or to simple exercise. Difficult breathing is always associated with something abnormal and is often a guide to the trouble.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1907.

We, Lawrence & Wright, 213 and 215 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J., have for the past 11 years used Dr. J. G. Lesure's Veterinary Remedies and believe them to be the best on earth. They do their work so quickly and are so easily given. They have never failed us. We would not be without them, and never have been since the night Mr. Taylor, Dr. Lesure's agent, drove into our stables and found them full of distemper, with fever running high; says, "*Be your own doctor*"; will guarantee them all in normal condition in from three to five days, or no charge for the Medicines." In five days our horses were all working. They have saved us hundreds of dollars. We can recommend them to all owners of horses.

LAWRENCE & WRIGHT.

THEIR USE INSURES HEALTHY LIVE STOCK.

THE HORSE'S MOUTH.

This is one of the most sensitive organs. All young horses, coming three or four years old, should have their mouths and teeth carefully examined when any symptoms of tenderness or irritation are shown, as it is at this age that some of the deciduous molars are replaced by the permanent teeth. In some cases this gives rise to much pain and annoyance to horses, affecting their temper and sensibility.

Again, in some horses the structure of the teeth is of a comparatively soft nature, and wears away upon the grinding substances in a ragged and uneven manner, so that their teeth severely cut and lacerate the tongue and cheeks; or, by a driver repeatedly lugging on one rein or the other, hard, sharp, spurlike points are formed or irregularly grown on the borders of the teeth, which become an exciting cause of injury to the gums and membranes of the mouth, impairing the natural processes of mastication and contributing at the same time to a bad way of going. Also the animal may suffer from toothache, due to a displaced crown of a temporary molar, or from ulceration, which will cause him to champ fretfully upon the bit and lurch to one side in such sudden manner that he "loses his feet" becoming entirely unbalanced in his gait. If a horse pulls his head and neck out of a line with the median plane of his body, the hind limb on that side is correspondingly misdirected, and his foot is forced to land between the front ones instead of in a line with them; thus cross-firing naturally impairs the steadiness of his gait and injuries are liable to occur from it. If a humane treatment of the teeth is pursued by people who own horses, they will obviate these changes of locomotion, and at the same time be amply repaid by the improved appearance of their animals, through proper mastication of their food, and by their general order of improvement.

AMOS, W. VA., March 12, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: We have been using your Medicines for a long time and find them in every case to be exactly as represented to be, and find them invaluable in the treatment of horses.

Yours truly,

A. HICKOK.
J. H. BURNS.

MY REMEDIES ARE ALL PUT UP IN HANDY FORM.

THE HORSE'S AGE AND HOW TO DETERMINE IT BY THE APPEARANCE OF THE TEETH.

In from eight to fourteen days after birth the first or middle nippers of the set of milk teeth are cut (see Figure 1); in four to six weeks afterwards the next pair will be cut (see Figure 2); and at the age of six to eight months the last set will be cut (see Figure 3). At two years of age the inner wall of the corner teeth has grown up level with the outer wall, and the center teeth show considerable wear and appear somewhat smaller than they did in the yearling.

At three years of age the two center milk teeth are shed and permanent incisors come in, so that at three years of age the jaw contains two permanent center teeth and two milk teeth on either side (see Figure 4). At four years of age the next two milk teeth are shed and replaced by permanent teeth, so that at this age the jaw contains four permanent and two milk teeth (see Figure 5).

The tusks appear on the lower jaw on either side between the incisors and molars at four, and continue to grow until the horse is five years old and past.

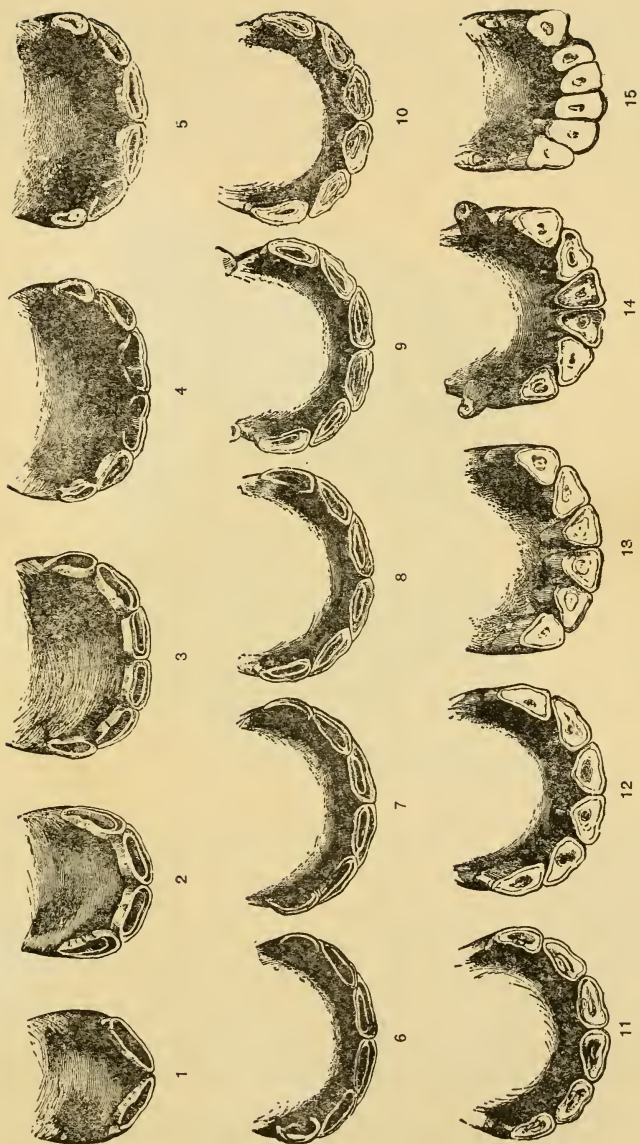
At five years of age the two remaining milk teeth are shed and replaced by permanent ones, so that at this age the jaw has a full set (six permanent incisors); but the corner teeth have no inner walls and by this you can easily tell a five- from a six-year-old mouth (see Figure 6).

At six years of age the inner wall of the corner teeth has grown up level with the outer wall (see Figure 7). The mouth is now complete in incisors and no further structural changes take place.

Between the ages of three and five the cups are very plain in all the permanent teeth, but at six the cups are wearing and at seven have disappeared from the center teeth and are wearing out of the two adjacent ones, and are seen plainly only in the corner teeth (see Figure 8).

At eight years of age the marks have disappeared from all but the corner teeth and can hardly be seen in these (see Figure 9).

ALWAYS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.



At nine years of age the marks have usually disappeared from all the teeth, but there may still be a trace of the enamel which lined the original hollow (see Figure 10).

At twelve or thirteen the last traces of the enamel have disappeared and the lower teeth all show a rounded section (see Figure 11).

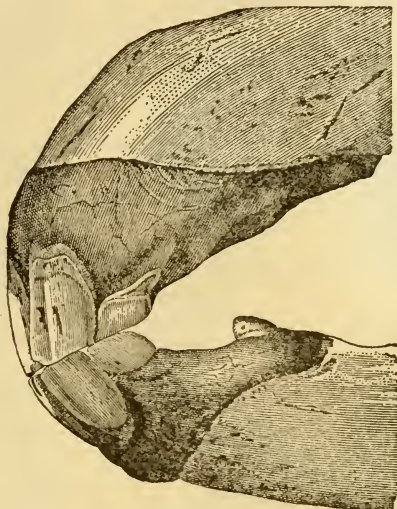


Figure 16. Four years.

At fourteen (see Figure 12), and from that to seventeen years of age (see Figure 13), the teeth are triangler in form, the center ones at fourteen, the middle ones at fifteen, and the corner ones at sixteen or seventeen.

At eighteen years of age (see Figure 14) the teeth lengthen and become contracted and at twenty or twenty-one the teeth loose their triangler shape (see Figure 15).

The above rules, however, do not hold good in all cases. They may vary according to circumstances. The hardness or softness of the teeth, and the food of the animal will in some cases change

the time required to wear out the mark. Western horses which graze on the tough, but nutritious native grasses will not retain their mark as long as horses raised on well cultivated farms and pastures.

Constant gnawing of the animal, called cribbing, is also conducive to wearing the teeth off rapidly. When the upper teeth

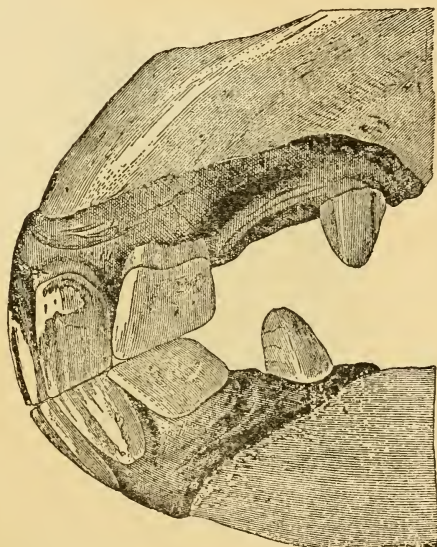


Figure 17. Five years.

project over and in front of the lower, a condition called "parrot mouth," no wear of the incisors takes place. In this state it is impossible for the horse to graze in the pastures. Sometimes the lower jaw projects beyond the upper, but this condition is very rare.

The marks or cups in the upper teeth remain visible much longer than in the lower teeth, the hollow on the upper incisors,

which are larger and longer than the lower ones, being nearly twice as deep.

At the age of seven (figure 18) the narrow lower corner incisors begin to wear the upper ones into a well-defined angle. This angle becomes more marked at eight and when a horse becomes nine years old it appears as a deep notch. Sometimes the corners have been rasped off with the intention to deceive a



Figure 18. Seven years.

prospective purchaser as to the age of the horse, but unless this is done they are always present.

A yellowish transverse line, most marked in the two center incisors, and indistinct in the others, appears at eight years. This is called the dental star, and is very useful in determining the age after the ninth year, when determination by the teeth becomes difficult and uncertain. After the twelfth year the age can only be approximately determined. We have no positive means for finding the age of a horse after sixteen years, and a most careful examination of the teeth, gums, head and frame is necessary to find the approximate age. It is much better judgment to say

CARELESSNESS CAUSES THE DEATH OF MANY ANIMALS.

that a horse is *about* eighteen, twenty, twenty-one or twenty-four, than to pronounce an old horse "eighteen past," or "rising twenty" after a lengthy examination of the mouth.

A gradual change takes place in the dental star, until at fifteen it can be found near the center of the tables or the tops of the teeth. At that age the dental star is distinct and round in all the lower incisors.

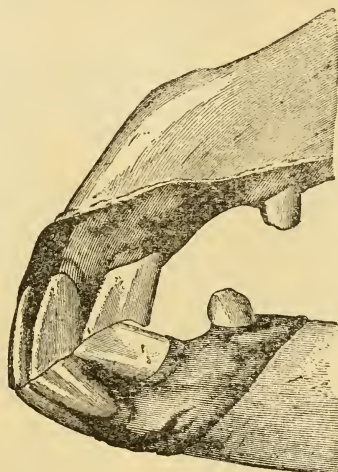


Figure 19. Nineteen years.

If a horse's tongue projects over the bars, it is a sign that he has done over twelve years of hard service at poor food and ill treatment.

Young horses have tables which are broad in the direction of the jaw, while the tables in old horses are round or broad and perpendicular to the jaw.

In figures 16, 17 and 19 can be seen the difference between the teeth of young and old horses. In young horses (figures 16 and 17) they come together at a very obtuse angle, almost in a line,

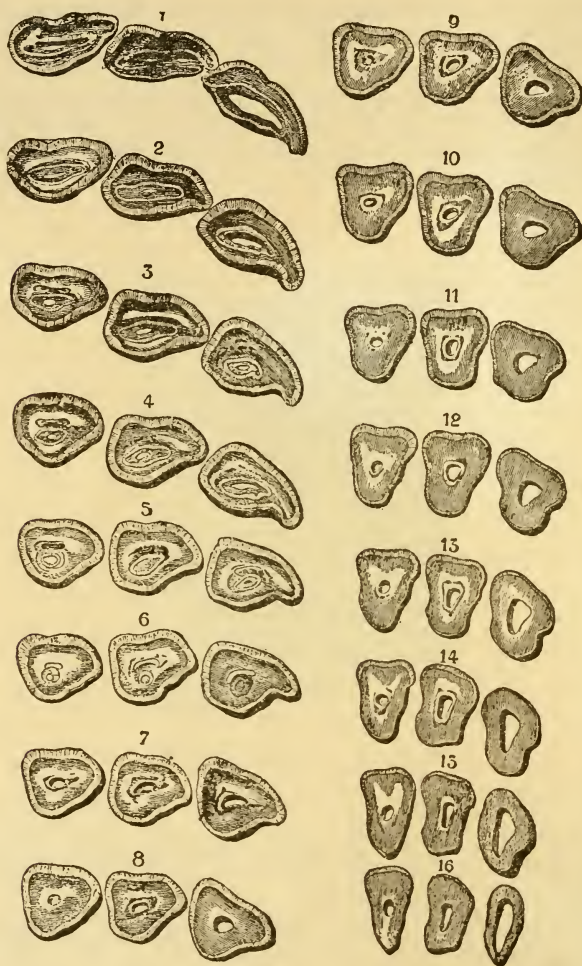


Figure 20. Cross-sections, three right lower incisors of a five-year-old horse.

"A MERCIFUL MAN SHOWETH MERCY TO HIS BEAST."

while in old horses the angle is so small as to make the lower teeth appear like a prolongation of the jaw.

In figure 20 are shown a series of cross-sections cut from the three right lower incisors of a five-year-old horse, illustrating the wear in the top surface of the incisors. The top sections are long in the direction of the jaw, 1 and 2; oval in the next three sections, 3, 4 and 5; rounded forms in 6, 7, 8 and 9; triangular or long from front to rear in 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. The first shapes are those of the young horse, while the last belong to the old horse.

The process called "bishoping" consists in rasping off the corners of the notches in the upper teeth and burning new marks

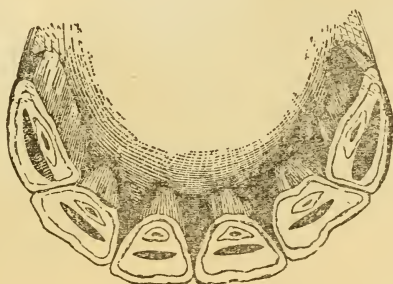


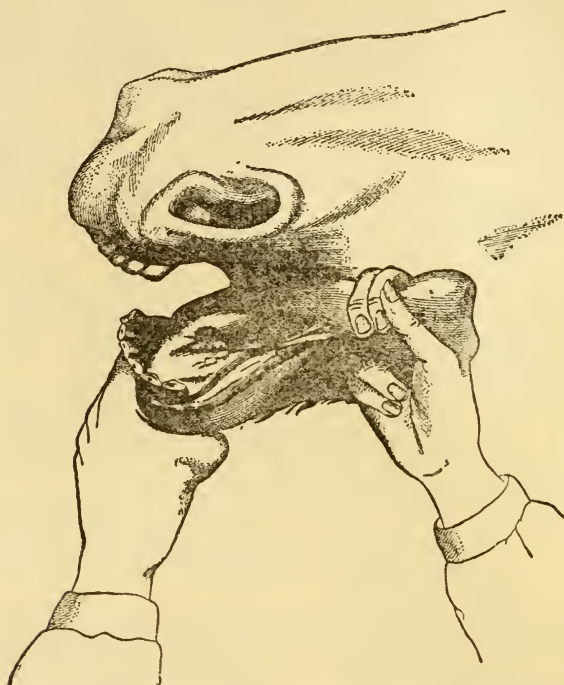
Figure 21. Bishoped teeth.

or cups in the lower ones. This method is sometimes resorted to in order to fraudently give the mouth of the horse a more youthful appearance.

It is very seldom practical, however, as the method is very troublesome, the chances for detection great, and the ages of ordinary horses are not of such importance as to justify the risk attendant upon the operation, while the ages of valuable horses are matters of record, and it would be a difficult matter to deceive experienced horsemen.

Bishoped teeth can easily be detected. Simply remember that the shape of the teeth in young and old horses is entirely different, and that when the natural mark exists it is surrounded by

a border of enamel, in relief above the dental table. The edges are not in relief when an artificial hole is made, as it is not surrounded with hard enamel. In figure 21 a good illustration of bishoped teeth is given.



Method of examining mouth when a horse resists.

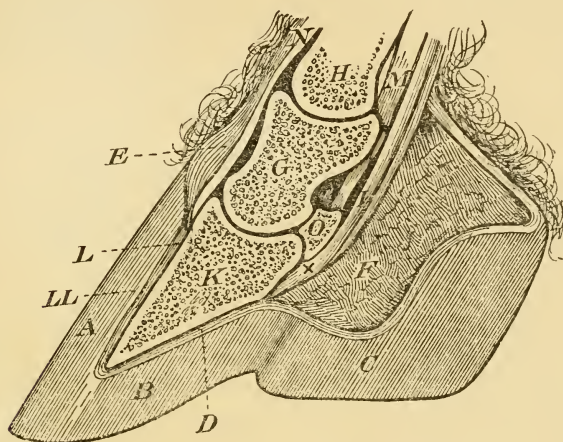
ADVICE TO TEAMSTERS.

First, a driver should always be kind to his team. See that they are fed regularly with good clean feed. Cracked corn and oats, with a sprinkle of bran, make, with good hay, the best of all feeds. Avoid cheap stock foods. They are like cheap whiskey to a drinker; they get accustomed to it and must always have it.

THE RIGHT DOSE AT THE RIGHT TIME SAVES THE ANIMAL.

Any firm that tells you that you will have to feed their food or medicine all the time to keep your horses healthy are deceiving you to get your or your employer's money.

When you do need a tonic or renovator get the very best you can find; the best of anything is always the cheapest.



The horse's foot.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. The wall or crust. | I. The flexor tendon. |
| B. The sole. | K. The coffin bone. |
| C. The frog. | L. Sensitive Laminae. |
| D. The sensitive sole. | LL. Insensitive Laminae. |
| E. The coronary band. | M. Inferior sesamoid ligament. |
| F. The sensitive frog. | N. The extensor tendon. |
| G. The small or lower pastern bone. | O. The coffin bone. |
| H. The great or upper pastern bone. | |

A piece of rock salt should always be left where the horse can reach it; it won't eat too much. See that the harnesses are kept soft, that the collar fits snug, with just room enough at the bottom to stick your hand through. If the collar is too large you are apt to get the draft too low, which causes intense misery and sore shoulders. Never check a team horse up tight; give

MY GOODS ARE RELIABLE—THE EXPENSE IS LITTLE.

him all the freedom of head possible. If he could talk he would thank you for it. See that your team is always shod well with toe calks, especially behind, as that is where all the propelling force comes from when heavy loaded. Keep the hoofs good and strong with Dr. Lesure's Electric Hoof Ointment. Never allow the shoer to cut away the frog. It is both foolish and ignorant.

A light whip and good judgment will accomplish much. Remember the horse is a noble, proud, and sensitive animal, the most useful known to man, and is deserving of the greatest kindness at all times. Many horses are abused and suffer much from bad treatment by inexperienced men.

SPECIAL WORDS OF CAUTION.

If your horse has been driven hard, and is a little sore and stiff afterwards, it is mostly your fault, for lack of a little attention at the proper time. Every horseman, especially liverymen, and where driving horses are kept, should always keep Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops and Cough and Tonic Drops on hand, so that when a horse comes in after a hard drive he can first give him thirty drops of Fever Drops, following it in thirty minutes with the same dose of Cough and Tonic Drops. You will find he won't chill, in winter; and in summer, will cool off more rapidly, and soon revive his spirits, and be ready to eat a good feed.

No veterinary surgeon can offer you a better or cheaper treatment than this. One trial will convince any man. Many a horse is ruined for life in consequence of neglect or want of proper care after severe exertion, as above noted.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE.

Dear Sir: We take pleasure in recommending your Veterinary Medicines to all dealers in, or owners of horses. We have used them in our stable with remarkable success. Would especially recommend the Colic Cure, which is surely a positive cure for that disease. No horse owner should be without it in his possession.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. WAKEFIELD & SON,
Proprietors Livery and Boarding Stables, 117 State St., Albany, N. Y.

MY REMEDIES ARE ALL PUT UP IN HANDY FORM.

DR. LESURE'S

ANTISEPTIC

HEALING POWDER

FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

A Powerful Antiseptic Preparation for Ulcerated or Raw Sores, Canker in the Ear or Mouth, Burns, Chafing, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, Thrush, Mud Fever, Sore Shoulders, Sore Back, Sore Tongue, Harness and Saddle Galls, Hoof Rot, Sore Teats, Fresh Cuts, or in fact for any purpose where an excellent healing astringent is required.

DIRECTIONS.

In all cases apply powder freely to the surface. For Raw Sores, Old Sores, or Ulcers, parts should be washed with warm water, before applying the powder.

Its effects will appear wonderful to those not accustomed to its use.

OAK HILL FARM, UNIONTOWN, PA., Dec. 18, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please send me at your earliest convenience:
Two dozen Renovator Powders, large size.
One dozen Worm Annihilator.

I wish to say that I think your Renovator Powders the best I have ever used, both at home and abroad. They give the horse a good appetite and a fine coat.

Thanking you in advance, I am, Yours truly, EVERT EVERT, MGR.

PITTSBURG, PA., June 19, 1905.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

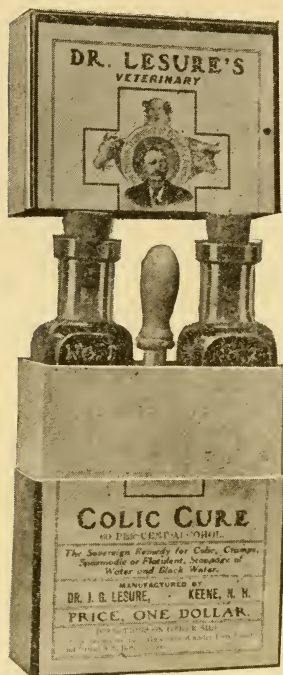
Dear Sir: Please ship us one gross Dr. Lesure's Gall Cure, large size, and oblige.
Yours very truly, PITTSBURG COAL CO.

MOREA, PA., May 28, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: We are using Dr. Lesure's full line of Medicines on our mine stock, receiving at all times the very best satisfaction.
Respectfully, DODSON COAL CO.

ALWAYS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.



DR. LESURE'S VETERINARY COLIC CURE

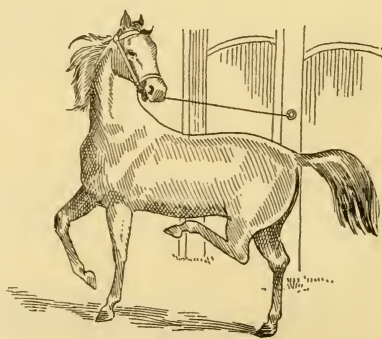
The Sovereign Remedy for Colic,
Cramps, Spasmodic or Flatu-
lent Stoppage of Water,
and Black Water.

Remember that Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure, put up in two bottles, marked No. 1 and No. 2, is the original and first remedy for Colic put up in that style in the United States; but there are many imitations.

It is an acknowledged fact that more horses die every year of Colic than of all other non-contagious diseases combined. And there is nothing more disquieting than to find that your horse has a sharp attack of Colic, as you know that it must be relieved in a short time or he will die.

I have treated Colic for thirty years, and have used nearly all kinds of medi-

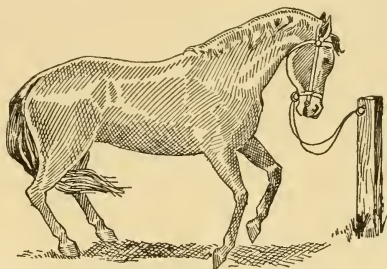
cines commonly used for Colic, and many of them with very good success; but the principle of them seemed wrong, as they simply stupefied without removing the cause, and left the horse in a weak and debilitated condition. I counseled with other veterinarians, and got many good points, and tried many experiments, realizing that the best was none too good. And through my experiments, researches, and study



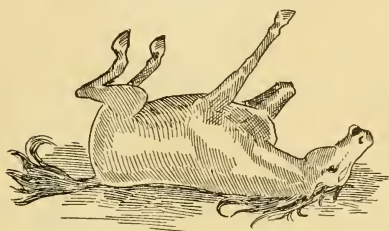
FIRST STAGE OF SPASMODIC COLIC.

IT WILL SAVE YOUR HORSE, TRY IT.

I struck a combination of drugs that do what I want them to; i. e., cure in every case and leave the horse fit to go to work without further treatment. And since using this cure I have never lost a case of Colic. I have sold it on the market for over twenty-five years and never have heard of a man losing a horse that was treated with this cure, if administered in any reasonable time and no other medicine given.



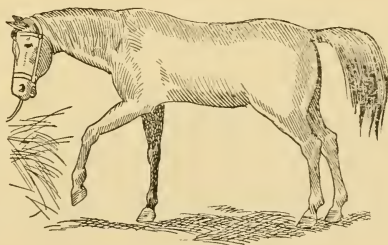
SECOND STAGE OF SPASMODIC COLIC.



THIRD STAGE OF SPASMODIC COLIC.

I have sold a package of *Colic Cure* to stablemen that were using doses of from two ounces to a pint, and when I saw them later and asked them what results they obtained from it they said, "I did not dare to risk it and used my old remedy"; and in other cases I have found men that had given one or two doses, and, when the horse had a spasm, became frightened and went for their large dose, and their horse died; but none that stuck to my medicines. I would say to one and all that no one need hesitate because the dose is only thirty drops, as thirty drops of the right medicine beats the large bottleful by long odds, as it leaves the horse in much better condition when relieved.

A package of this *Colic Cure* is as good as a paid up insurance policy against loss of your stock from Colic, for



FIRST STAGE OF FLATULENT COLIC.

it cures, is easy to give, is free from opiates, and leaves the horse in normal condition, ready for work. It is also a remedy for stoppage of water, and black water; and the treatment is the same as for Colic.

The average horseman will find it difficult to diagnose all cases correctly, but with this remedy all cases can be treated alike; with positive results.

There are two forms of Colic, Spasmodic and Flatulent, although almost any abdominal trouble causing irritation and pain is generally called Colic; and I will say here, that it is safe to give a dose of Colic Cure any time that a horse acts as though he is in pain, as it is perfectly safe and may prevent more serious trouble.

Spasmodic Colic is a contraction or spasm of the muscular fibers of the small intestines; it comes on very suddenly and many times very severely, without any apparent cause, but generally results from over-draught of cold water on an empty stomach, or a draught of wind causing a sudden change of temperature in the system, and consequently pain. The symptoms vary according to the severity of the case; many times there is only a slight cramping or griping, but more often the attack is so severe as to cause the most intense pain, and to cause the horse to paw, get up and down furiously, roll over, and get up and throw himself violently, straining as though he would pass water, but unable to because the spasm contracts the muscles of the neck of the bladder, as well as the whole body; but as the spasm gives way and the pain subsides, he will generally pass water, which is a good symptom, as it shows that the muscles are relaxing.

CATTARAUGUS, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: I have used and sold your Veterinary Medicines for the past year with marvelous success, and I can truthfully recommend them to all owners of horses and cattle as being far superior to all other medicines on the market. Especially would I recommend the Colic Cure, Fever Drops, Cough and Tonic Drops, Hoof Ointment, All-Healing Balm, and Dr. Lesure's Liniment, for with all these I have made some wonderful cures. I have also sold them to my customers in a radius of twenty miles, and I have never known a case where they fail to give perfect satisfaction. I consider no man's stable complete without these Remedies.

Yours very truly,
J. F. CARROLL.

A BLESSING TO THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Flatulent Colic differs from spasmodic. In *Flatulent Colic* there is a formation of gas caused by undigested or sour food in the stomach, and it may be brought on by a change of feed, by poor and musty feed, or by heavy feed on a tired stomach. The food when sour will ferment; then gas will generate, the horse will look bloated, and you may know that you have a case of *Flatulent Colic*.

Inflammation of Bowels may be mistaken by the inexperienced for *Colic*, so I insert the following table:

COLIC (SPASMODIC).

1. Pulse natural.
2. Lies down and rolls, and is easier for a short time.
3. Legs are generally warm.
4. Comes on suddenly, is never preceded, and seldom accompanied by fever.
5. Looks around at its flanks, tries to lie down.

In *Flatulent Colic* the symptoms are the same with the addition of distended bowels.

INFLAMMATION OF BOWELS.

(Peritonitis or Enteritis.)

1. Bowels sore to pressure.
2. Pulse quick.
3. Pain constant; lies down but does not roll.
4. Legs and ears generally cold.
5. Comes on slowly, generally preceded, and always accompanied by fever.
6. Looks anxious and distressed; mouth hot and thirsty.

By observing these symptoms you will easily determine the trouble.

THOMASTON, CONN., Jan. 19, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: I have used your *Colic Cure* for the past five years and have not lost a horse in that time. I have at present all your Remedies on sale and for my own use, and find they give perfect satisfaction. I have the largest sale on *Colic Cure* and *All-Healing Balm*. I find that a man once using them is sure to come for more.

Wishing you success, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

W. N. AUSTIN,

Prop. of Thomaston and Terryville Stage Line, Livery, Hack and Express Stables.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Mar. 4, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: I have now handled your line of Veterinary Remedies for several years, and at one time or another have used nearly everything in the line with very satisfactory results.

I have also paid special attention, where I have sold to critical trade, and find invariably they have proved their superiority over other remedies that I have handled heretofore.

Very truly,

HENRY VEIL.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT AS REPRESENTED.

SURFEIT SCARLATINA.

Surfeit is of common occurrence, especially in the spring and summer months among horses that have been cruelly or injudiciously treated. Sudden changes from heat to cold, and over-feeding or taking too much cold water into the stomach when in a heated condition, are frequent causes.

Symptoms.—It first makes its appearance with many small pimples under the skin on sides of body, and particularly along the neck underneath the mane. There is a partial falling of the hair and a constant itching; the lumps sometimes open, discharging a yellowish fluid, the horse often becoming almost covered with small scabs. The hair on the mane and tail will be nearly rubbed off, and the little remaining will stand erect.

Treatment.—Change the food to bran mash, adding a Renovator Powder and two teaspoonfuls of flowers of sulphur twice a day for a week. Give the Cough and Tonic drops twice a day to keep the kidneys acting freely. Wash the affected parts twice a day with a solution of two ounces Karbo Cream to one quart of warm water. In some cases where there is constipation it is well to give a purge of Barbados Aloes or oil (see Physicking).

SPASMODIC THUMPS.

A nervous affection of the Diaphragm and general muscular system. Great excitement and overdriving, especially when long continued, are the most direct causes for Thumps.

Symptoms.—An exaggerated, heavy, or thumping motion of the flanks, and quivering of the muscles.

Treatment.—Give two 60-drop doses of Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure ten minutes apart; then follow with 30-drop doses fifteen minutes apart until the horse is relieved. Blanket warm and keep surroundings as quiet as possible. Feed bran mashes adding a Renovator Powder for a week. No other treatment is required.

NEW LONDON, CONN., Jan. 19, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: Having used Dr. Lesure's Remedies for the past sixteen years, I honestly believe each and every one of the same to be the best on earth.

Yours very truly,
A. H. BUFFUM.

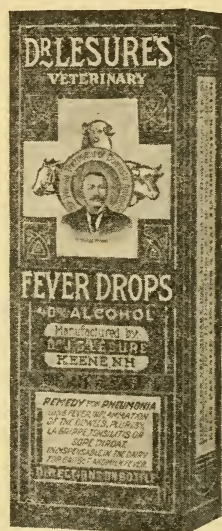
"A MERCIFUL MAN SHOWETH MERCY TO HIS BEAST."

DR. LESURE'S OLD RELIABLE FEVER DROPS

FOR

**All Lung Affections, Chills, Fevers, Colds from Shipping Horses,
Milk Fever in Cows, and all Inflammations or Congestions
of the Lungs, Stomach or Bowels.**

I want to impress the reader at once with the one important fact that fever remedies, no matter by whom they may be put up, are virtually intended for the same purpose, first to reduce the temperature to a normal condition, and second to allay inflammation. When that is accomplished, the fever medicine should be laid aside at once and tonics used instead; for you must never forget the great essential fact that where there is no fever or inflammation, fever medicine invariably does more harm than good. Some unscrupulous veterinary medicine dealers, who know nothing at all about the general anatomy of the parts they call your attention to, give their remedy so many names "only to get your money," to impress the reader with their instructions that, no matter what ails his animal—whether it be chills, fever, congestion, or inflammation of the lungs or bowels, which need fever medicine; or whether it be distemper or one of the many catarrhal troubles which affect only the head and throat, with no internal fever or congestion whatever—you should treat them all alike out of their one-bottle "cure-all." Let me advise you, Mr. Horseman, that no reliable medicine dealer will resort to such methods to get trade from an unsuspecting public. Diseases of the respiratory organs are the most treacherous domestic animals are subject to, and should be treated not only with intelligence but also with great care and patience. Good nursing is of the greatest importance at the start; that, with a liberal amount of the best remedies obtainable at hand, will, in the majority of



KEEP A GOOD SUPPLY OF REMEDIES ON HAND.

cases, bring the desired result. I have seen so many valuable horses ruined by being overdosed with fever medicine long after all fever had subsided, that I determined to formulate a treatment that would have the approval of all intelligent live stock owners who would have occasion to use it.

Shipping Fever, caused by change of climate or sudden atmospheric changes while in transportation, or change from warm to cold stables, or *vice versa*, generally starts with a short cough, swollen glands, and sore throat, followed by high fever and congested kidneys. Give at once Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops in 30-drop doses every hour until fever is reduced. After that, two or three doses a day will be enough to keep the temperature normal. Give in connection four to six doses a day of Dr. Lesure's Cough and Tonic Drops. This remedy is a great tonic and diuretic, and acts directly on the stomach, liver, and kidneys, throwing off all poisonous excretions, and starting the flow of urine, which is very necessary in this trouble. If your horse shows weakness and won't eat, give him two doses of Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders a day, either in his drink or in a syrup mass placed on the tongue. Rub Dr. Lesure's Liniment on neck. This will reduce the swollen glands.

Paralysis, Azoturia, etc.—These troubles have become of late years very common, especially among city horses that are highly fed. The attack is very alarming in its aspect, often occurring very suddenly with great severity, producing complete loss of power of the hind quarters. If treated promptly and intelligently it is readily cured in most cases, but if neglected or treated improperly it is sure to prove fatal.

Causes.—It troubles only horses that are in full flesh or have been accustomed to hard work and fed heavily on grain food, and then been suddenly allowed to remain in stable for a few days on full feed, same as when they were worked daily, thus forming more blood than the system can dispose of. The organs become overloaded; and consequently, under increased action by the animal being put to work suddenly again, they become congested.

Symptoms.—The animal is apparently in good spirits; he starts off as usual, but soon stops suddenly; is much distressed; the sweat starts all over the body, running off in streams; he

puffs and blows with heaving flanks; he cannot be forced to move for several minutes, and finally drops his hind quarters to the ground, one or both legs acting as if twisted or broken; pulse very high, in some cases running up to ninety or over per minute; the muscles of hindquarters are swollen and rigid. In some cases he may not be able to arise from the first attack, but in most cases loss of power is not complete nor sensibility entirely lost in first stages. The urine soon becomes very high colored, which is almost always passed with great difficulty.

Treatment.—When treated in the first stages it is well to take away four quarts of blood at once, empty the bladder by drawing the urine with a catheter, give one ounce of aloes or a pint of raw linseed oil, and give Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure every half hour until six doses are given. If there is fever, give a few 30-drop doses Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops until the temperature becomes normal; after that leave off giving the Fever Drops and give full doses of Dr. Lesure's Cough and Tonic Drops three or four times a day until the horse gets up. Persistent applications of hot-water blankets over the kidneys, as hot as the horse can stand them, changing every thirty minutes for three hours, will be found the very best kind of treatment. It may seem laborious to many horsemen to apply this treatment properly, but it will go a long way toward saving your horse, if you apply it faithfully as above directed. Adding spirits of turpentine to the hot water will aid much in relieving the congested parts. It is not at all necessary when treating for Azoturia to put the horse in slings; in fact better results will be obtained without them if the horse is turned over every four hours, and between turning left to lie as quietly as possible. Neither should the horse be urged to get up too soon, as he will make the effort himself when able to stand up. Injections of soap and water should always be given and the legs should be rubbed with Dr. Lesure's Liniment, which will relax the muscles and stimulate circulation while the horse is down. Most cases will yield to the above treatment, and in from three to five days the horse will recover his general health.

I want to impress the fact that in all nervous diseases good nursing is indispensable at every stage. Give mild diet, hay tea, carrots well cooked, bran mash, etc., and add two doses of Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders daily to keep up strength during recovery.

Inflammation of the Bowels.—Sometimes called red colic, and many times mistaken for colic, but differing from colic in every respect, being of a peculiar independent character. In many cases it proves fatal. It is generally caused by extreme constipation or over-loading of the stomach, or succeeds colic when the horse has been given large doses of very strong medicine, like turpentine, chloroform, etc., causing great irritation, which in many instances leads to inflammation, enteritis, etc. Hard driving until the weakened animal scours profusely, then watering when very warm, will many times cause Inflammation of the Bowels.

Symptoms.—It generally begins with some uneasiness. The mouth is hot and dry; the inner membranes of the mouth, nose, and eyelids are often much redder than natural; as the disease advances the pain is almost constant. The horse will lie down more carefully than in colic and rise more frequently when the attack is very violent. He kicks at his belly or looks around at his sides, pawing his litter almost continually. The pulse is unusually quick and hard; breathing is quickened; the extremities are alternately hot and cold, but continue longer cold than hot. Mostly constipated; sometimes the pain may force away a few hardened balls, but the principal contents of the bowels are retained.

I have given the distinguishing features between this disease and colic so plainly that I feel the ordinary horseman should be able to decide between them.

Treatment.—Must be active and immediate or a fatal termination may be expected. Give at once one pint of raw linseed oil, following in thirty minutes with six ounces epsom salts in warm

LAWRENCE, MASS., Jan. 18, 1907.

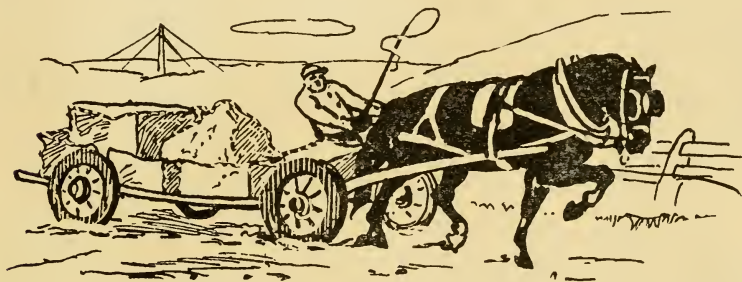
DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: I have for some time past used your various Remedies and Tonics for horses, and consider them far superior to all others. Your Cough and Fever Drops and Colic Cure I would especially recommend; as I have used them with the best results upon extremely difficult cases, where other remedies have failed, I can vouch for their efficiency, and am pleased to recommend them to all horsemen and owners. I would not consider my stable fully equipped, or my horses properly cared for, did I not keep a full outfit of Dr. Lesure's Medicines constantly on hand.

Yours very truly,
E. W. WRIGHT.

MY REMEDIES ARE ALL PUT UP IN HANDY FORM.

water. Give alternately 30-drop doses of Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure and Fever Drops to relieve the pain and keep down inflammation until six or eight doses are given. Give copious injections into the rectum of warm soap and water, insert the hand well greased, and carefully remove all hard lumps, thus aiding the injections. Rub one-fourth of the contents of a bottle of Dr. Lesure's Liniment over the belly, and wrap blanket around body to retain heat. Repeat in one-half hour. After you get a clear passage through the horse the symptoms will abate, and the horse will slowly recover, but he should be fed sparingly at first, with the addition of a Renovator Powder twice a day, which will cause him to gain strength rapidly.



Spinal Meningitis.—This disease has become quite common of late years among city horses, but not very common in country towns. It seems to attack horses mostly that stop and start often on heavy loads, getting hard strains on the loins. Sometimes it will suddenly appear in certain sections, to the extent that it would seem like an epidemic. It appears mostly in the spring, during cold, damp, and changeable weather.

Symptoms.—Dullness; hates to move; pains and stiffness, especially in turning around; sometimes little or no use of hind parts; soreness of spine; pulse not much increased at first, but becoming more rapid as the disease advances; has a distressed look; will sometimes fall down; cannot rise; has no use of hind parts. The urine is often scanty and suppressed, and the horse very costive. The disease is often fatal, in severe attacks, in two or three days, but may continue longer; the recovery is slow if the animal lives.

ALWAYS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

Treatment.—Give thirty drops of Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops, and in an hour give the same of No. 1 Colic Cure, and so continue, giving once an hour in alternation for six hours; then once in two hours, until the improvement is considerable; and then the intervals may be made longer. After the fever subsides, should the urine become scanty, Dr. Lesure's Cough and Tonic Drops should be used in place of Fever Drops until the excretion of urine becomes normal. After the worst symptoms have passed, and the fever is gone, a dose of No. 1 Colic Cure, given four times a day, will be sufficient; but if fever should return, give an occasional dose of Fever Drops. The horse should have a large, roomy place with plenty of good air, and be kept warm and have plenty of bedding, and should be turned over. Rub my Liniment on the back and loins occasionally, put on freely and cover with folded blankets so as to steam; some may be rubbed on the legs. Feed bran mashes; a few carrots are good and a little good hay. The horse should have rest some time after he recovers.

DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Chill.—This is a term used to designate a transitory condition of the system, which may terminate in a severe inflammatory disease of some important organ, of which this is the first symptom, and should not be neglected, as serious consequences may follow. Many febrile troubles of a serious nature are preceded by a chill, and if it is treated at once, further trouble will usually be prevented.

Causes.—The causes are: Being exposed to draught, drinking too much cold water in very hot or very cold weather when tired, or being placed in a cold, damp stable. It is most likely to occur when the system is in a debilitated condition; consequently look out for it.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 18, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: I have used Dr. Lesure's Horse Medicines for many years, and would as soon be without hay and grain [as without them] in my stables. I never allow myself to be without them, since buying the first lot. They do the trick and do it quick.

Yours very truly,
GEORGE P. ROLF.

A DOSE IN TIME KEEPS YOUR LIVE STOCK FINE.

Symptoms.—Dullness; not much disposition to eat; hair starts up and looks rough; then a violent trembling sets in; there will be no fever to commence with, but it will soon follow, if the attack is not checked at once.

Treatment.—As soon as possible put on a warm blanket—two are better; then give thirty drops of Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops. Give the legs a good hand rubbing and bandage, if convenient; in thirty minutes give another dose of Fever Drops, and so follow up until respiration starts freely. Then be careful not to let the animal cool too suddenly. This will in nearly every case prevent further trouble; but if more serious trouble should arise, treat as under proper head given elsewhere.

Pleurisy, Pneumonia, and Lung Fever are all affections of the lungs; and the symptoms are nearly the same. Odds can be detected only by an expert, and all yield to the same treatment.

Symptoms.—Refuses food; very thirsty; fever running high; breathes short and fast; lungs sore to pressure; mouth hot and dry; pulse quick and hard; disinclined to turn around; coughs some, which gives great pain; urine scanty and high colored; will usually persist in standing, although in some cases is likely to lie down for a few minutes; moving always causing more or less pain.

Treatment.—Get the horse into a good, roomy place, with plenty of fresh air and plenty of bedding; keep well blanketed, but not overheated; give the legs a good hand rubbing occasionally; bandage if convenient; give all the water he wants, in small quantities. Give thirty drops of Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops every hour for twelve hours; rub Dr. Lesure's Liniment well into the sides and chest; after twelve hours, if the fever begins to subside, the intervals may be made longer between doses; give Dr. Lesure's Cough and Tonic Drops night and

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 25, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure I write you a testimonial to the good quality of Dr. Lesure's Medicines.

I have used and sold them for the last ten years and have found them entirely satisfactory both to myself and patrons, and cannot too strongly recommend them to owners of horses and cattle.

Yours very truly,

J. W. VAN GIESON.

YOUR HORSE NEEDS MORE CARE THAN YOURSELF.

morning, as this will act greatly to relieve the soreness of the lungs. Feed bran mash, Renovator Powders, and a little good hay, if the horse will eat; if not, give hay tea to keep up its strength; scalded oats will do no harm. This treatment will carry most cases through successfully.



Tonsilitis is an affection of the throat, and may extend to the larynx, or upper part of the windpipe, and sometimes becomes very dangerous. The throat becomes very sore and much swollen, and at times is accompanied with high fever, making it nearly impossible to eat or drink.

Treatment.—Give fifteen drops of Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops every hour until fever subsides, then at longer intervals as seems best; keep the throat warm; rub Dr. Lesure's Liniment on throat; a hot poultice is excellent, changed once in two hours. Keep the horse out of draughts, well blanketed, and feed any thing that he will eat. Feed my Renovator Powders every day for two weeks.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA., May 12, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agent, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: I can truly state that I have had better satisfaction in both using and selling Dr. Lesure's Veterinary Medicines than anything else in the medicine line I have handled. A fair trial will convince any horseman of their great value.

Wishing you continued success, I am,

Yours truly,

PETER ACE.

ANACOSTIA, D. C., Feb. 23, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agent, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Replying to yours of the 20th, will say I have had excellent results from the use of Dr. Lesure's Remedies, and have explicit confidence in the Colic Cure, Cough and Tonic Drops, and Special Liniment.

The Cough Drops I have used in my family with excellent results; in fact, had better results from the Cough Drops personally than with any other medicines for colds prepared especially for man's use.

Yours truly,

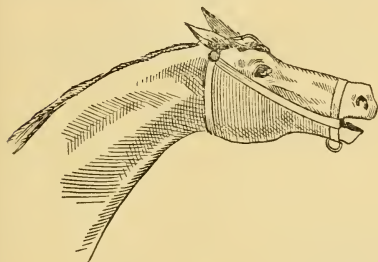
J. F. CAMPBELL.

CARELESSNESS CAUSES THE DEATH OF MANY ANIMALS.

PINK EYE.

Symptoms.—Acts dumpish; moves clumsily; eyes swollen and red, tears trickling down; has more or less fever; hind legs become swollen, frequently first one and then the other, extending to the body and out on the belly; appetite poor; sometimes shows signs of sore throat, and has some cough.

Treatment.—First exclude strong light, then give twenty drops of Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops once an hour for six hours; then alternate with Dr. Lesure's Cough and Tonic Drops once in two hours, making the medicine come every hour. Follow this treatment until there is a marked improvement, and then the intervals between doses may be made longer according to case; when fever has fully subsided, the Fever Drops may be omitted, but continue the Cough and Tonic Drops until well. Keep the horse as quiet as possible, as exercise tends to excite the disease; feed soft and easily digested food.



Influenza.—This trouble almost invariably affects horses shipped a long distance, from change of climate, but sometimes as an epidemic from certain atmospheric changes. The symptoms are too well known to all horsemen to need any description.

Treatment.—If the horse shows signs of fever, give Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops in 20-drop doses, occasionally alternating with Cough and Tonic Drops; give once in from one to four hours, according to the case, but where there is only a little cough and discharge at the nose, give the Cough and Tonic Drops night and morning; feed most anything that the horse will eat.

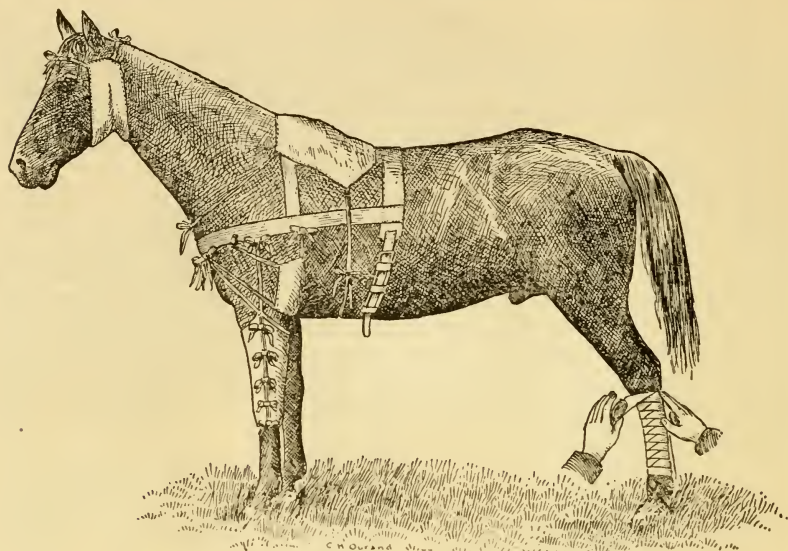
ST. CLAIR, PA., April 20, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agent, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find order for Colic Cure, Liniment, Renovator Powders, Fever Drops, and Cough and Tonic Drops. Please ship at once. We are large users of veterinary medicines and find Dr. Lesure's the most reliable under all circumstances.

Respectfully,
ST. CLAIR GRAIN ELEVATOR.

EVERYBODY ADMIRES A GOOD HORSE.



METHODS OF APPLYING POULTICES AND BANDAGES.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 6, 1904.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please ship at once to Union Supply Co., 21 Fairchance, Fayette Co., the following Dr. Lesure's Remedies:

- ½ Dozen Spavin Cure, large.
- ½ " All-Healing Balm.
- ½ " Liniment.
- ½ " Special Liniment.
- ½ " Renovator Powders, large.

Ship to 20 Oliphant Furnace, Fayette Co., Pa.:

- 1 Dozen Colic Cure.
- ½ " Spavin Cure, large.
- 1 " All-Healing Balm.
- ½ " Lesure's Liniment.
- ½ " Special Liniment, large,
- 1 " " " small.
- 1 " Renovator Powders, large.
- ½ " Cough and Tonic Drops.
- 1 " Gall Cure, large.
- 1 Gal. Karbo Cream.

Yours truly,
UNION SUPPLY CO.

"A MERCIFUL MAN SHOWETH MERCY TO HIS BEAST."

DR. LESURE'S

COUGH AND TONIC DROPS

Are a powerful Tonic, Diuretic and Expectorant for Coughs, Colds, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, etc., and will, if given in time, ward off all contagious diseases that are proving so fatal among horses. It is especially adapted to horses with weak kidneys. It will cleanse the system of all impurities, and will show its effects in the urine within twenty-four hours, and greatly improve the general condition in a very short time.

Its concentrated form and great cheapness recommend it, it being given in 30-drop doses, 50 doses for 50 cents, 150 doses \$1.00.

If your horse coughs, has broken wind, does not shed his old coat, loses flesh, does not eat or digest his food, scours, is dull and logy, and you wish to fit him up finely and quickly, try this medicine.

Coughs come from an irritation of the throat or lungs caused by colds, overexertion, bad feed, etc.

Treatment.—Give Dr. Lesure's Cough and Tonic Drops night and morning; its continued use cures the worst cases.

Heaves are caused by overexertion when lungs are sore and inflamed, and can be relieved and many times cured by the continued use of Dr. Lesure's Cough and Tonic Drops, with Renovator Powders. Dr. Lesure's Cough and Tonic Drops have become indispensable to shippers of horses, and are used by nearly all shippers throughout the country, as it keeps the cough loose and prevents it from getting on the lungs, and brings the horse out, fit for work, in one-half the time otherwise.

Bloody Urine is generally the result of bad food, injuries of the loins, or severe strains. Give plenty of linseed tea; if the horse refuses to drink it, give drench. Give every hour Dr. Lesure's Cough and Tonic Drops until six doses are given.



MY GOODS ARE RELIABLE—THE EXPENSE IS LITTLE.

DR. LESURE'S CELEBRATED RENOVATOR POWDERS

For All Domestic Animals. A True Tonic and Pure Conditioner. Not a Cheap Food Put Up to Attract the Eye Looking for a Large Package, but a First-class Medicine, Full of good quality. It Purifies, Cleanses and Strengthens the Whole System in Either Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Hogs.

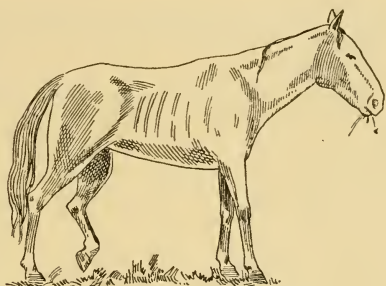


The unparalleled success these powders have won among the owners of live stock everywhere has caused them to be largely imitated by many concerns that put up horse powders, but no imitator has been able to equal them in anything but name and appearance. For the protection of the public who want to get

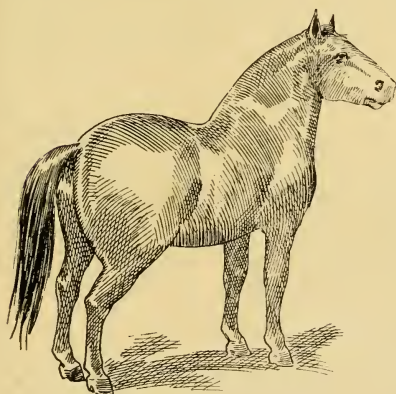
WILL KEEP YOUR LIVE STOCK WELL AND STRONG.

the genuine Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders, look for the Doctor's picture on each dose box, on the inside as well as on the outside cover. When you find that, you have the genuine article. Dr. Lesure's Powders are put up in two sizes. The 50c. size contains twelve doses, and the \$1.00 size contains thirty doses, two and one-half times as much as the 50c. size, being forty days' treatment for

a full-grown horse. I do not put forth the claim that many of my imitators and cheap stockfood venders claim for their stock in trade, that I will make your horse fat on my Renovator or convert a scrub into a thoroughbred by using it for a time. Every intelligent horseowner knows full well that any firm putting forth such an argument are either very ignorant of the subject they attempt to advise you on, or both wilful and cheerful falsifiers,



BEFORE USING DR. LESURE'S
RENOVATOR POWDER.



AFTER USING DR. LESURE'S
RENOVATOR POWDER.

for what they hope to gain from you financially. I will prove, however, to any horseowner, or refund him his money if I fail, that my Renovator Powders are not only the very best but also the cheapest pure Tonic Medicine in powder form it is possible for him to purchase to purify and enrich the blood, strengthen the digestive organs, cause a proper flow of urine, and cleanse the whole system through the stomach, liver and kidneys. After that is accomplished, its mission is ended. Good clean hay and

grain in proper proportions, fed at regular intervals, will fatten

IT'S BETTER THAN AN INSURANCE POLICY.

him for you, after the blood and digestive organs are right, quicker and better than all the medicine or stock food in existence.

Another class of venders will tell you that it is necessary to feed their powders or food every day in the year to keep your stock healthy. What would you think of your family physician were he to tell you it was necessary that you take his treatment every day in the year to keep yourself or family well? There are hundreds of large owners of horses and cattle who have been constant users of my Veterinary Medicines for many years with entire satisfaction, who make it a rule to treat all their stock with Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders both spring and fall seasons for a few weeks. This builds up the system at the time it is most needed, while the animal is growing a new coat. After that period one or two doses a week for the balance of the year will be all that is needed to keep any animal in a high state of health.

These powders will be found of great value for horses that are kept for light harness pleasure driving, especially when they do not get regular daily exercise, lack of which has a great tendency to weaken digestion. It is very easy to overdo fine well-bred horses, as they are possessed of great courage and can easily be driven beyond their limit of endurance. This comes about through the very irregular work they have to perform, which

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: As it is coming spring and I find my medicine case low, and knowing that I cannot afford to be without your Medicines in the stable, kindly send me at once the following order by express:

- 1 Dozen Colic Cure.
- 2 " All-Healing Balm.
- 2 " Lesure's Liniment, large.
- 1 " Lesure's Special Liniment.
- 1 " Hoof Ointment.
- 2 " Renovator Powders.
- 2 " Fever Drops, large.
- 2 " Cough and Tonic Drops.
- 2 " Gall Cure.

You will accept this order not as a token of friendship, but for the Medicines, for the more I use them the better I like them and the more I realize that I cannot get along without them. Very respectfully yours,

WM. T. SHYNE.

MY REMEDIES ARE ALL PUT UP IN HANDY FORM.

makes it very difficult to keep them in perfect condition. My Renovator Powder will keep the blood right, aid digestion, and keep driving horses looking well and in fine spirits at all times. All private stables should keep a little assortment of Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure, Fever Drops, Renovator Powders, Cough and Tonic Drops, Hoof Ointment, and Worm Powders always on hand. They are good things to have around at all times. They will save much worry, time, trouble and expense. In cases of emergency you will find a few doses of any of these Remedies in the nick of time will save many days of attempted cure where the ailment has gone beyond the primary stage, which is very often the case before a skilled surgeon can be secured, as he may be away treating some other case when you need him most.

I have been in receipt of constant inquiries, ever since I first put the Renovator Powders on the market many years ago, asking me to sell it to customers in bulk in box or barrel lots. I wish to state that many of the ingredients that go into these powders would lose much of their strength and medicinal qualities if put up in bulk and left to stand around open, exposed to the air, which is generally the case with all goods put up and handled in bulk form. The result would be a loss to the user and an injury as well, for the customer would naturally think I

LOWELL, MASS., January 18, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: For the past four years we have been using your Veterinary Medicines, and at no time without the very best results. Especially do we advise all owners of horses to use your Fever Drops and Colic Cure. We are receiving a car-load of horses each week direct from the country, and about all we ask is, that they land alive, for if taken in fairly good time, we can save them with your Medicines. We cheerfully recommend them to all owners of horses. We would not be without them.

Yours respectfully,
C. H. HANSON & Co.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: Having used your Veterinary Remedies for the past ten years, I find them very satisfactory; the Colic Cure and Fever Drops in particular are two remedies that no horse owner should be without. Kindly send me at once two dozen Colic Cure and three dozen Fever Drops, large size.

Yours very respectfully,
FRANK WADSWORTH.

ALWAYS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

was cheating him. That is why I put each dose up separately in compact paper boxes, which are almost air-tight, thus keeping them in perfect condition until used; also to get just the proper amount in each dose package, which is sure to give much better results than when giving medicine in unequal quantities. Often-times customers that buy Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders, when called on by one of our salesmen next trip, will have almost one-half of what we sold him before on hand. When asked why this is or if he does not like the Renovator, the reply invariably is, "Oh yes, they are the finest powders I ever used, but they are too expensive to use in all cases. I use such and such a powder or food right along, but only use Dr. Lesure's Renovator in the more serious cases or where a horse gets pretty sick." A little further interrogation will bring out the fact that this man has invested in hundreds of pounds, in the meantime, of some cheap article and fed it all up simply because it was cheap, when in fact it had cost him more money than my Renovator would have cost him; also without taking into consideration that the Remedy that was able to take care of the bad cases for him was surely the best to use under all circumstances.

This often reminds me of the Irishman who asked the dealer to fit him with a pair of boots. A pair of No. 7's fit him nicely, and the price asked for them was satisfactory to him; but when about to settle he happened to see a pair of No. 12 size on the shelf. He at once demanded the price of the larger pair, and when told the price of each pair was the same he immediately

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: I consider your Colic Cure the best on the market. We have never lost a case with it, but have lost many while using others. It relieves the pain instantly and leaves the horse ready to go to work.

Yours very truly,

A. M. SIGNOR,

Proprietor of Livery and Hacking Stables.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 24, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: I am very glad to be able to give you an idea as to how pleased I am to use your Remedies. I have had much better success with them than with any other and would heartily recommend them to all who possess one or one hundred horses.

Very respectfully yours,
A. ZABRISKIE.

KEEP YOUR ANIMALS IN GOOD CONDITION.

took the larger pair, paid his bill, and walked out with a much satisfied air, simply because he got more quantity for his money. Remember, Mr. Horseman, good articles are not cheap and cheap articles are not good. I will quote from the Bureau of Chemistry, Agricultural Department of Pennsylvania: "In 1905 forty-one towns and cities were visited by a special agent of the Department of Agriculture, where over three hundred samples of horse and cattle foods were analyzed, representing over two hundred brands. Sixty-three per cent of the number analyzed required the guarantee for protein and fat, and 58 per cent out of the 63 per cent failed entirely to meet the requisitions." I could also quote from many other states where the authorities have made recent investigations showing that hundreds of brands of this kind of stuff, put up under fancy names and sold through feed dealers with great claims as to both their food and medicinal qualities, costing from five to fifteen cents a pound, in many cases are even injurious, while at best their true value is about the same as wheat middlings mixed with ash and common salt. As to one firm, which boasts a capital of over two million dollars that it has received from owners of live stock in about fifteen years, it has long been an open secret that 95 per cent of its product is refuse from flouring mills and cotton and linseed-oil factories.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial in favor of your most excellent Veterinary Remedies, of which I have used and sold for the past ten years, having used them in my own stable with excellent and very satisfactory results; and I recommend your Remedies to all owners of horses and cattle.

Yours truly,

J. L. WEBER.

44 North Stockton St.

HOLLY LUMBER COMPANY.

PICKENS, W. VA., Dec. 9, 1905.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agent, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Kindly send us one dozen bottles of Dr. Lesure's All-Healing Balm, by U. S. Express *via* Clarksburg, W. Va., to Pickens, W. Va.

Thanking you in advance for a quick shipment, we beg to remain,

Yours truly,

HOLLY LUMBER COMPANY.

S. D. C.

WHO WANTS TO OWN A SICK HORSE?

The Old Story.—It is common to hear horse owners say, "My horse is sadly out of condition and I cannot tell either what is the matter with him or how to get him into better shape." Various are the causes that may produce this: a sudden alteration of food or temperature or habits altogether may become a cause. Removing a horse from grass to a heated stable, full feeding, and hard exercise will often do it; therefore these changes should always be gradual. Bad food, as mow-burnt hay, musty oats, impure water, foul air, etc., are frequent causes. Diabetes or profuse staling is often brought on by these means, and the condition of the horse becomes greatly reduced. It is requisite, therefore, to inquire whether any of these errors exist and to remove them immediately. But it more often happens that the stomach has become relaxed and the hide had become bound.

Treatment.—Commence by feeding well-cooked bran mashes, adding a Renovator Powder morning and night in feed. After four days physic mildly with a pint of raw linseed oil, and repeat the oil physic every three days until you have given three doses. Add clean oats to the diet and continue the Renovator Powders for two weeks. It is only necessary to add that in considering a horse's condition the effect is apt to be mistaken for the cause, and the symptoms for the disease. A hide-bound condition and lampas are not in themselves anything more than effects, or symptoms. The former being commonly, and the latter always, dependent on a deranged state of the stomach, both are therefore to be treated accordingly. Exactly the same will apply to all the other symptoms of a morbid or run-down condition.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Jan. 21, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: We have used and sold Dr. Lesure's Remedies for twenty-five years. We have had the best of success and do not know of a single instance where they have failed to do as represented. We cannot say too much in their favor.

Yours very truly,
THE PECK & LINES CO.

NEW LONDON, CONN., Jan. 18, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: This is to certify we have used Dr. Lesure's Medicines in our livery for more than sixteen years and consider it the best of any which we have used.

Yours respectfully,
G. G. AVERY & SON.

CARELESSNESS CAUSES THE DEATH OF MANY ANIMALS.

Slobbering.—Give a few ounce doses of bi-carbonate of soda twice a day and feed Renovator Powders for a week.

Preparing Horses or Cattle for Market.—Two doses of Renovator Powders daily, adding two ounces of pure flaxseed meal (not hulls) in the feed each day, will cause any animal to improve very fast and put on a very fine glossy coat. Good appearance adds much value to sale of animals.

Chronic Indigestion, Sour Stomach.—The teeth are mostly to blame for this trouble, generally being in such bad condition that the animal will not try to masticate his food properly, but will in most cases bolt it. Have the teeth attended to at once. A few ounce doses of bi-carbonate of soda to sweeten the stomach and Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders fed for ten days will correct this trouble.

Wind Sucking or Crib Biting.—This very bad habit, to which most horses will become addicted, consists chiefly in catching hold of the manger, a hitching-post, or almost anything they can fasten their teeth on, sucking and grunting until they have filled themselves almost to bursting with wind. The easiest way to discover this bad habit is to watch the horse while he is

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 23, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: We are glad to add our testimony to the large number you undoubtedly already have in favor of your most excellent Veterinary Remedies. We have used your various Remedies exclusively for the last five or six years with the most gratifying results. Several thousand horses are handled annually by us, and while a great many of them are taken sick, comparatively few die—a condition brought about by the efficiency of Dr. Lesure's Veterinary Remedies.

We recommend your Medicines to all owners of horses and cattle as the best we know of.

Respectfully yours,

MILES W. BANEY & BRO.

GILMANTON IRON WORKS, N. H., Jan. 20, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: I have used on several occasions your Veterinary Colic Cure for horses, and have always found it effectual; at two times in particular, I have had horses that suffered so severely from colic that it seemed as if they must die, but a continual use of your Remedy according to directions brought them out well. I keep it in my stable, and my neighbors, on several occasions, have used it, always with the best results. I consider it invaluable.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS COGSWELL.

EVERYBODY ADMIRES A GOOD HORSE.

feeding, when he will grab the manger after every two or three mouthfuls of food. This vice produces colic and other distressing ailments. Whenever this habit is fully acquired it will be practiced as long as the animal lives. Many experiments and fruitless attempts have been made to remedy it, without any apparent success. A valuable horse, after he once becomes a crib biter, or wind sucker, is soon reduced in value to almost nothing. He always looks jaded and delicate and is incapable of rendering full service under any circumstances. Renovator Powders will improve the condition, but we know of no remedy that will effect a cure.

For Milk Cows.—All dairymen who want to keep their cows in the best possible condition for profit will find in Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders the best tonic and conditioner for milk cows in existence. Two or three doses a week will keep any cow in a high state of health and increase both the quantity and the quality of her milk.

UNITED COAL COMPANY.

RICH-HILL MINE, MEADOWLANDS, PA., Sept. 26, 1905.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agent, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please ship to United Coal Company, Meadowlands, Pa., via Chartiers Branch, P. C. C. & St. L. R. R.

1	Dozen	Gall Cure, large size.
½	"	All-Healing Balm.
½	"	Renovator Powders, large size.
½	"	Lesure's Special Liniment.
⅙	"	Colic Cure.
¼	"	Cough and Tonic Drops, large size.

Please ship at once.

UNITED COAL COMPANY.

By A. C. Latimer, Supt. Rich-Hill Mine.

Order No. 5062.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., June 12, 1906.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agent, Harrisburg, Pa.

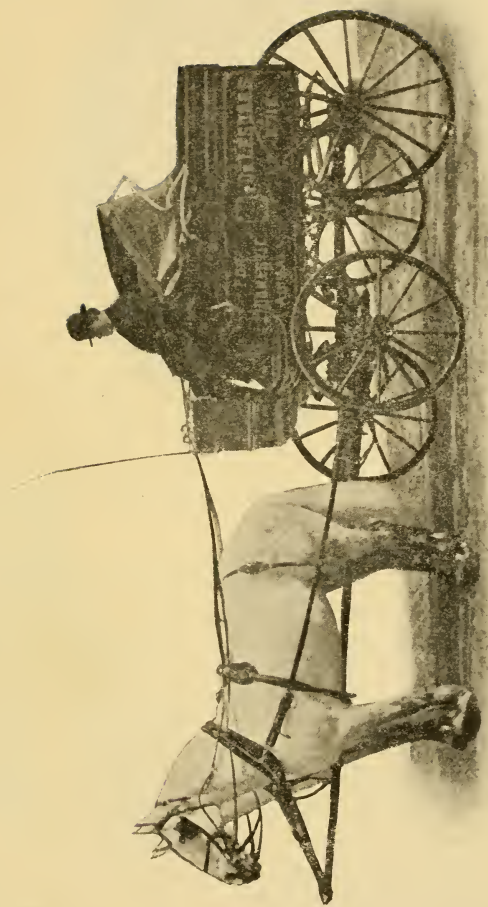
Dear Sir: Please send to Plymouth, Pa., via P. R. R., care of D. L. & W. R. R.:

One	Dozen	1 Gal. Jugs Karbo Cream disinfectant.
Twelve	"	Gall Cure, large size.
"	"	Colic Cure.
"	"	All-Healing Balm.

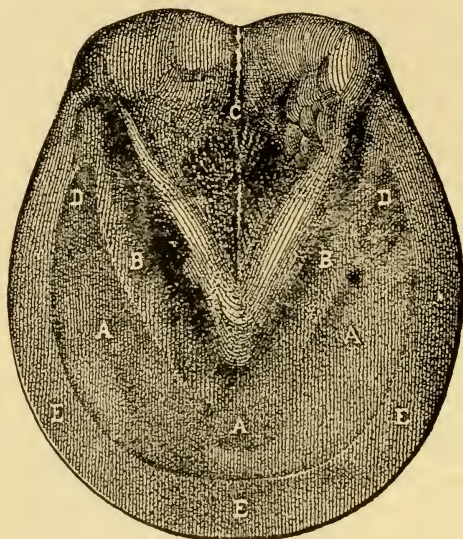
And charge to

PARRISH COAL COMPANY.
Per G. P. L.

"A MERCIFUL MAN SHOWETH MERCY TO HIS BEAST."



ONE OF DR. LESURE'S ADVERTISING TEAMS.



The above figure shows the bottom of a natural foot. The nomenclature, indicated by the letters, is as follows:

A. The sole.
B. The bars.
C. The frog.

D. The angle of bars and wall.
E. The wall.

DR. LESURE'S ELECTRIC HOOF OINTMENT.

Probably more than half of the lameness in horses is in their forward feet. Keeping horses on the dry floor through long spells of dry weather causes the feet to become very dry and hard, and it is at such times that they generally burst their quarters, when hard and brittle. Many troubles arise from letting the horse go too long between shoeing; as the foot grows long it is thrown out of balance, and much lameness is caused in this way. There are very many horses that are lame in which it is

PITTSBURG, PA., Oct. 8, 1907.

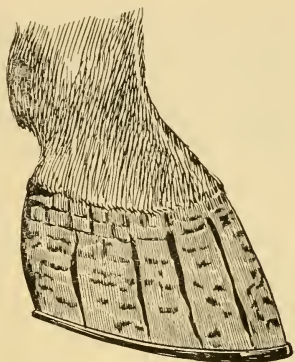
J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agent, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please send us two dozen of Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders, large size, and oblige.

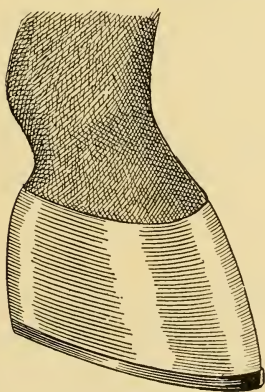
Yours very truly,
H. C. FRICK COKE CO.

MAKE YOUR NEIGHBOR ENVY YOU

very difficult to locate the trouble. People (many times veterinarians), will examine the horse, and as they cannot find the trouble, will say that it is in the shoulder, which, in nearly every case, is a mistake, as a horse is very rarely lame in the shoulder. It is easy to tell a shoulder lameness, as it causes the horse to step shorter with the lame foot, since he cannot bring a lame shoulder up naturally; so, if the horse steps as far with the lame foot as he does with the other, you may be sure that he is not lame in the shoulder. There are some horses whose feet will stand almost any abuse without their being lame, while many have to be taken care of or they will go wrong; but with proper care very few need become lame. The trouble and expense of using a little Hoof Ointment is small, when compared with the trouble and expense of lame horses; so it is advisable to use the preventative. My Hoof Ointment



Dry, shelly and cracked hoof.



The hoof should look like this, and will if you use my Electric Hoof Ointment.

is composed of ingredients that are very softening and healing, and it is a positive cure for all diseases of the feet. But, in saying this, I do not mean that two or three applications will cure much disease; but I mean that any man using this Ointment in a thorough and business-like way will certainly cure all troubles with horses' feet, such as Shelliness Contraction, Quarter Cracks, Corns, Thrush, etc. It makes the hoof grow rapidly, draws the soreness out, and in so doing cures. It will make thin and brittle hoofs grow tough and strong. It cures Quarter Cracks by growing the hoof fast and keeping it soft, thus preventing it from cracking more. It

is a sure cure for Scratches, and a first-class ointment for any

kind of sores or chaps. It is perfectly pure and clean, and fit to use on chapped lips or hands. In using it on horses' feet, clean out around the frog as deep as possible and work the Ointment up as far as you can around the frog and in the middle cleft (a small wooden paddle is the best thing to work it in with), and rub a little around the edge of hair, rubbing it in well.

Directions for Use.

For Contracted Feet, or to Grow a New Foot.—Apply Hoof Ointment at night when the feet are dry and clean. Rub it well into the coronet, or where the horn leaves the hair, for from three to five minutes six nights in succession. Then follow right up every other night until the desired results are obtained. Do not put it all over the hoof.

If the Frog is Hard.—Melt the Ointment and pour it into the deep cracks around the frog every other night until desired results are obtained.

Thrush.—Take small wood paddle and pry down and clean out side of the frog and in the middle cleft as far as possible. Then melt some of the Ointment (if heated quite hot it is all the better) and pour in where you have dug out. Hold the foot up till the Ointment sets. A few applications will cure any case.

Scratches.—First wipe dry with soft cloth. Apply Ointment freely twice a day.

Dry, Shelly and Brittle Hoof.—Rub my Hoof Ointment over the foot once a day.

Dr. Lesure's Electric Hoof Ointment will grow a new foot in from three to four months.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 19, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: Having found your Fever Drops so good, I had a horse that had a cough for over three years, and have given your Cough Drops a trial. This horse is now cured. We also had three cases of colic, so gave your Colic Medicine a trial. Every case was cured in three quarters of an hour from first dose. Never have I seen medicine do as this Medicine of yours does. Please tell your agent who called here the above. He said if I would use your Medicine once, I would always do so, and it looks that way now.

Yours truly,

C. L. CLARK.

A letter received from C. L. Clark & Co., Newark and New York Express, and General Forwarders of Freight, 107-117 Plane St., Newark, N. J.

THE RIGHT DOSE AT THE RIGHT TIME SAVES THE ANIMAL.

Quarter and Toe Cracks.

These come from various causes, such as standing on hard, dry board floors, leaving the shoes on too long, driving at a high rate of speed down hill, not paring the foot properly so as to give the proper elasticity to the bottom of the foot, contracting it, getting the foot out of balance so as to throw too much weight on any particular part of the foot. The following treatment should be observed: First, level the foot carefully by paring the walls of the foot so as to make a perfect bearing for the shoe, cut out the sole so as to give some elasticity to the bottom of the foot, then using the round knife cut the edge of the crack in a V-shape so as not to leave any place for sand or dirt to work in and keep pressing the crack open from the coronet down to the bottom of the crack. It is sometimes necessary to shoe with a bar shoe, but in most cases an open plate shoe or the center-bearing shoe No. 1 will bring the desired results. Set the shoes as often as once in three or four weeks, at each setting keeping the shoe well back under the heels, shortening the toe as much as possible. Then take a piece of toe steel $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to make a hot lance by drawing a sharp edge about an inch across the point. Heat almost to a white heat, take the foot on the knee as if in the act of clinching the shoe, and use the hot lance to cut across the top of the crack just at the edge of the hair in the coronet, cutting through so as to start the blood. Probably you will have to heat the lance a second time to accomplish the result needed. Then dress the coronet with Dr. Lesure's Electric Hoof Ointment at least three times a week, rubbing it in well, and packing the bottom with oakum or any good hoof packing to keep the bottom moist and soft.

EASTON, PA., Sept. 5, 1905.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please send us one dozen of Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure as soon as possible and oblige,

Yours very truly,
C. K. WILLIAMS & Co.

BELINGTON, W. VA., June 2, 1905.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please send us at once one dozen Dr. Lesure's Hoof Ointment and oblige,

Yours very truly,
CITY DRUG CO.

KEEP A GOOD SUPPLY OF REMEDIES ON HAND.

Founder.

This disease may come from various causes, such as letting a horse stand in a draught when warm, and watering or feeding when too warm; and it will show itself in this way. The horse will be very nervous, shifting from one foot to the other, his feet in a high state of fever, very hot and sensitive to the touch of the hammer or hoof tester, and will lie down in great pain.

Treatment.—Remove the shoe as carefully as possible, pare the feet well down with the hoofparers and rasp them. Then take the round knife and cut the hoof at the toe directly opposite the point of the frog, just where the sole joins on the outside wall, cutting back until you start the blood well, and at the same time rubbing the leg down towards the hoof, making the blood run freely to the amount of a quart; then fill the opening with Electric Hoof Ointment, put on a leather sole, tack on an old plate shoe with about four nails, put the foot in a flaxseed poultice, keeping it well moistened for forty-eight hours, and feed mashes to loosen the bowels.

If this treatment is followed closely there is not much danger of drop sole or seedy toe; but if the case becomes chronic, shoe with a bar shoe, taking care not to leave the shoe on too long so as to let the shoe loose, and using as small nails as the work will permit. Rub the coronet every two or three weeks with Dr. Lesure's Veterinary Blister, and follow with Electric Hoof Ointment to toughen and make the hoof grow faster, filling the bottom when not in use with oakum or any good hoof packing to help allay any inflammation that may exist.

MONROE, MICH., June 10, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: Kindly send us immediately the Medicines contained in your \$6.00 stable case, with all the necessary tools for administering them.

Yours truly,

THE GREENING NURSERY CO.

ALTOONA, PA., July 10, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Will you please send us by express two dozen Renovator Powders, large size? Your prompt attention will greatly oblige,

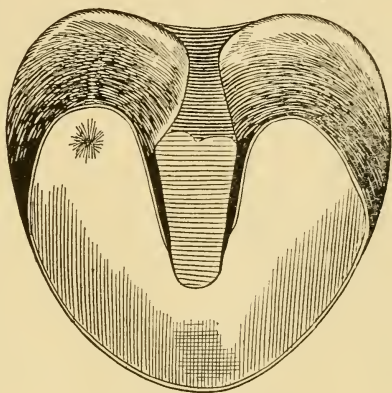
Yours truly,

KUHN & GLENN ICE CO.

ALWAYS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

Corns.

A Corn is an injury to the living horn of the foot, involving at the same time the soft tissue beneath, whereby the capillary blood vessels are ruptured and a small amount of the blood escapes, which, by permeating the Corn in the immediate neighborhood, stains it a dark color. If the injury is continuously repeated the corn becomes altered in character, the soft tissue may suppurate, causing the disease to spread, or a horny tumor may develop. Corns always appear in that part of the sole included in the angle between the bar and the outside wall of the hoof. In many cases the laminae of the bar of the wall or of both, are involved at the same time.



SITUATION OF A CORN.

Three kinds of Corns are commonly recognized, the dry, the moist, and the suppurative, a division based solely on the character of the conditions which follow the primary injury. The fore feet are almost exclusively the subjects of the disease, for two reasons: First, because they support the greater part of the

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to congratulate you in your success in putting the excellent line of Horse Remedies on the market you have. I have had on hand for the past thirty years most of the time about one hundred horses, and of course have had a chance to thoroughly test about everything ever heard of, and for the past fifteen years I have dropped the old remedies and used only yours; and I must say I have had a lot of comfort and the best of luck with them, and to tell you the truth I hardly fear anything that happens to the horse in the way of sickness, and I must recommend your Medicines to all owners and lovers of horses.

Yours truly,
C. F. LAWRENCE,
35-41 Austin St.

CARELESSNESS CAUSES THE DEATH OF MANY ANIMALS.

body; second, because the heel of the fore foot during progression is first placed on the ground, whereby it receives much more concussion than the heel of the hind foot, in which the toe first strikes the ground.

Causes.—It may be said that all feet are exposed to Corns and that even the best feet may suffer from them when the conditions necessary to the production of the peculiar injury are present. The heavier breeds of horses, generally used for heavy work on rough roads and streets, seem to be most liable to this trouble.

Treatment for the different kinds of Corns differs with me very little. In the first place I always try to find out what causes the trouble. If it is caused by the heels being too high, I lower them by properly paring at the heel; if the toes are too long and high I pare them off so as to give the hoof the proper angle for the kind of shaped hoof and leg that it may be, then cut out the angle between the bars so as to start the serum slightly, fill the cavity with my Electric Hoof Ointment (applying quite hot is best), and give the shoe as level a bearing as possible. If the heels are contracted I fit the shoe slightly convex, so that it will have a natural tendency to press the heel open, not driving the nails too high and using as small nails as the weight of the shoe will permit. Use my Electric Hoof Ointment for all ailments of the horse's feet as directed, and the good results obtained will so please you that you will always use it.

PARDEE & CURTIN LUMBER COMPANY.

CURTIN, W. VA., Mar. 6, 1906.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Send us promptly by B. & O. freight to Curtin, W. Va., via Clarksburg, W. Va., duplicate shipment of Dr. Lesure's Medicines, as per your bill of March 21, 1905.

Yours truly,
PARDEE & CURTIN LUMBER Co.
By R. H. Thornsburg.

BERYL, W. VA., Mar. 7, 1907

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: The following is a testimonial that you may use at your pleasure.

It gives me pleasure to recommend to the public Dr. Lesure's Veterinary Medicines. They have given our trade, which is an extensive one, entire satisfaction. We believe they will meet the same approval by all who use them.

Very truly yours,

THE BUXTON & LANDSTREET CO.

KEEP YOUR ANIMALS IN GOOD CONDITION.

Interfering.

An animal is said to interfere when one foot strikes the opposite leg as it passes by during locomotion. The inner surface of the fetlock joint is the part most subject to this injury, although under certain conditions it may happen to any part of the ankle. It is seen more often in the hind legs than in the fore legs. Interfering causes a bruise of the skin and deeper tissues, generally accompanied by an abrasion of the surface. It may cause lameness, dangerous tripping, and thickening of the injured parts.

Causes.—Faulty conformation is the most prolific cause of Interfering. When the bones of the leg are so united that the toe of the foot turns in (pigeon toed) or when the fetlock joints are too close together and the toe turns out, when the leg is so deformed that the whole foot or ankle turns in or out, Interfering is almost sure to follow. It may happen also when the feet grow too long, and from defective shoeing, rough or slippery roads, the exhaustion of labor or sickness, swelling of the leg, high knee action, fast work, and because the chest or hips are too narrow.

Treatment.—When the trouble is due to deformity or faulty conformation it may not be possible to overcome the defect. In such cases, and as well in those due to exhaustion or fatigue, the fetlock or ankle boot must be used. In many instances Interfering may be prevented by proper shoeing. Many times the blacksmith makes a great mistake by only treating the hoof that does the injury to the opposite ankle. The outside heel and

ORIENT COKE COMPANY.

Original Order No. 1900.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Jan. 18, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please furnish this Company with the following articles. Consign to Orient Coke Company, New Salem, Fayette County, Pa. Ship via Adams Express.

Two dozen	Dr. Lesure's	Gall Cure,	large size.
One	"	"	Fever Drops, large size.
Two	"	"	All-Healing Balm.

Please acknowledge receipt at once upon card enclosed, and ship at your earliest convenience.

ORIENT COKE COMPANY,
By O. W. Kennedy, Gen. Mgr.

IT WILL BE A GOOD INVESTMENT FOR YOU.

quarter of the foot on the injured leg should be lowered sufficiently to change the relative position of the fetlock joint by bringing it further away from the center plane of the foot, to pass without striking.

Shoeing to prevent Interfering is an easy matter if one understands the anatomy of the leg of the horse well enough to tell when he is out of balance; and that is the primary cause of defects of like character, such as knee-knocking, overreaching, foregoing, clicking, etc. If the horse "toes out" pare off the inside as much as possible, putting on a shoe with a long outside, so as to bring the toe in a straight line with the body. If the foot cannot be brought up level by paring, put on a thick-sided shoe, so as to make the foot look straight when standing down on the floor.

I wish here to call the attention of both owner and shoer to two things that cause horses to interfere when otherwise they would not; and these are: First, improperly adjusting the breeching, getting it too low; and second, I have known horses to interfere because of the teeth being bad, causing the horse to sideline or become restless when driven, throwing him out of balance.

ORNDOFF, W. VA., May 27, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please ship us at once the following Dr. Lesure's Remedies:

- 2 Dozen Colic Cure.
- 2 " Renovator Powders, large.
- 2 " Fever Drops, large.
- 1 " All-Healing Balm.
- 3 " Liniment.
- 2 " Hoof Ointment.
- 1 " Worm Annihilator.
- 3 " Cough and Tonic Drops.
- 6 " Gall Cure.

Would add that they are the finest line of Veterinary Medicines we ever used.

Very truly,

SMITH BROS. PLANING MILL CO.

PECKVILLE, PA, May 20, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: I consider no horseman is safe without some of Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure and Fever Drops on hand at all times. They have saved me several valuable horses.

Yours truly,

M. D. LEWIS.

EVERYBODY ADMIRES A GOOD HORSE.

Overreaching.

An overreach is seen where the shoe of the hind foot strikes and injures the heel or quarter of the fore foot. It rarely happens except when the animal is going fast; hence it is most common in trotting and running horses. In trotters the accident generally happens when the animal breaks from a trot to a run. The outside heels and quarters are most liable to injury.

Symptoms.—The coronet at the heel or quarter is bruised or cut, the injury in some instances involving the horn as well. Where the hind foot strikes well back on the heel of the fore foot, an accident known among horsemen as "grabbing" may occur, the shoe may be torn from the foot or the animal may fall on its knees. Horses accustomed to overreaching are often bad "breakers," for the reason that the pain of the injury so excites them that they cannot be readily brought back to a trotting gait.

To shoe for Overreaching, pare the four feet down as much as possible at the toe, giving them as even a bearing as can be secured, then put on shoes to correspond with the work intended. If the shoes are to have calks, shoe the front feet with low toes with slightly elevated heel, letting the shoe fit the foot properly,

MARYSVILLE, PA., April 10, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: The cow I had written you about yesterday, soon after I had written you second note and enclosed and sent it, began to eat and chew her cud. I never saw medicine act so promptly and quick as did your Renovator Powders, and I only by chance got hold of it by going to one of the local stores to change from stock food to something else. It appeared high in price alongside of other powders, but I knew I wanted something that had some medical qualities in it and merit, and thank you for bringing such a Medicine into our midst; and if I get results like that has shown me, I shall use nothing but your medicines in my stables, because I believe good grain and Renovator Powders are all that anyone needs to keep stock in prime condition.

Yours very truly,
J. P. KOHR.

BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 16, 1905.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please ship me at once one dozen of Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure, one dozen Fever Drops, and one dozen Renovator Powders, large size. They are the finest Horse Remedies I ever used. Very truly,

M. L. WHITE,
Livery and Boarding Stables.

"A MERCIFUL MAN SHOWETH MERCY TO HIS BEAST."

the hind shoes with the toe calk slightly higher than the heels; shoe with long bearing surface, both toe and heel, cutting down the heel of the hoof slightly more than the toe. Never set the toe calks back on the hind foot, as many shoers do, thinking to stop the striking. Allow me to impress the fact right here that the surest way to prevent Overreaching, clicking, etc., is to shoe so as to hasten the action of the fore feet by cutting away and lowering the toe and elevating the heel, thus promoting a quicker action in front, and following this up by shoeing the hind feet with a full toe well out to front of hoof, and long-bearing shoe with slightly lowered heels, thus causing slower action in getting over, and giving the fore leg plenty of time in getting away, making interfering almost impossible.

Side weighting on the hind feet, letting the outside heel be longer than the inside, helps to spread the legs when in motion, throwing the hind feet outside the front ones. This mode of shoeing applies to road and general purpose horses. But the first method is surely the better way in all bad cases, where Overreaching or pounding the bottom of the front shoe with the hind foot has become a fixed habit.

Order No. 5296.

PLYMOUTH, PA., Aug. 21, 1906.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please send to Plymouth, Pa., via P. R. R., care of D. L. & W. R. R.:

½ Dozen Gal. Jugs Karbo Cream.
 6 " All-Healing Balm.
 6 " Gall Cure, large size.

And charge to

PARRISH COAL COMPANY.

Per G. P. L.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

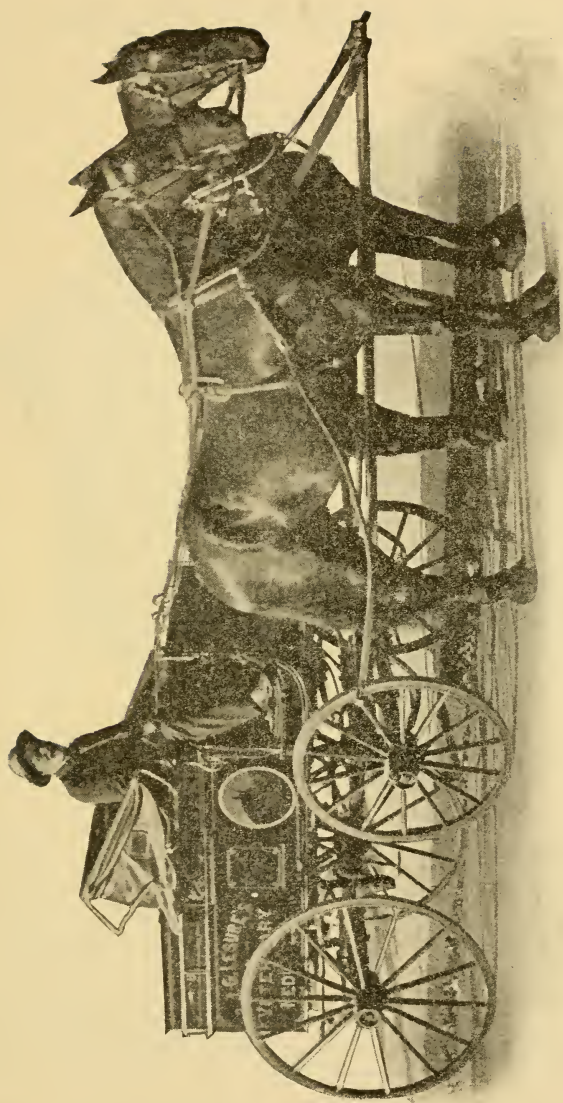
Dear Sir: We have used the Medicines that you sold us for the past six months, and find them very satisfactory indeed. Your Chill and Fever Drops are certainly wonderful medicines, and we have never used anything that works so quickly and effectually as this remedy. Your Renovating Powder we cannot speak too highly of, and we have splendid results from it, and the All-Healing Balm no man can afford to be without.

We do not hesitate to recommend these Remedies, and in the future we shall keep them in stock.

Yours very truly,

HICKOK, ALDRICH Co.

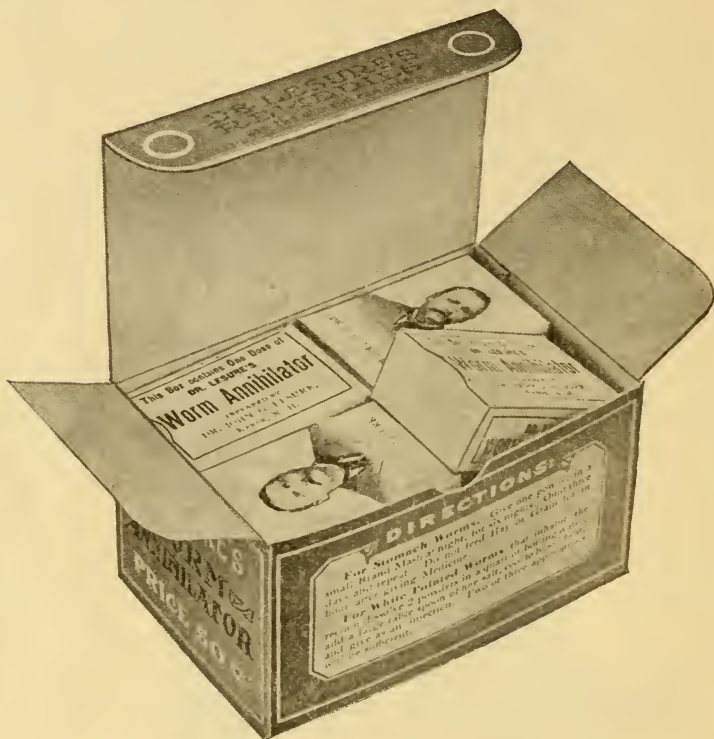
KEEP A GOOD SUPPLY OF REMEDIES ON HAND.



MR. H. H. TAYLOR, PIONEER SALESMAN FOR DR. LESURE'S REMEDIES.

Twenty years in the service and never told a lie. Says, "I don't have to lie to sell Dr. Lesure's Medicines. Just tell the truth. That's all."

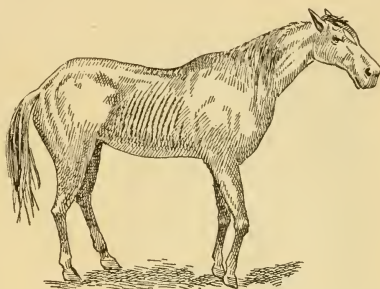
DR. LESURE'S WORM ANNIHILATOR.



It is one of the principles of nature that one animal should live within and feed upon another. And hence every animal and nearly every organ, has its peculiar inhabitant or parasite. But in small numbers these give no trouble, and in perfect health they never get in excess. But in an unhealthy condition they will multiply, and there is nothing so irritating and aggravating to the system of a horse as an excess of worms. They destroy the life-giving properties of the food and irritate the stomach and bowels, causing indigestion, fits, colic and nearly all other

WHY WORK A LAME HORSE?

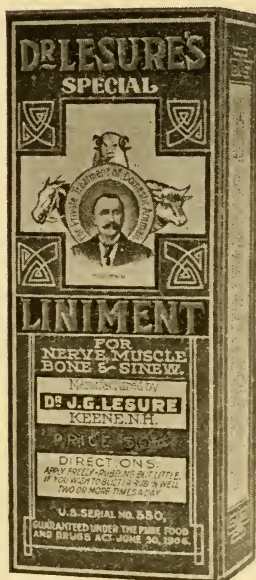
troubles that horses are heir to; and no man can afford to keep a wormy horse. They cause a horse to show a very unthrifty look. With a ravenous appetite, feed seems to do no good, causing the owner to wonder why his horse looks so poorly, when he feeds it well and uses it lightly. To all such I would say, "Try Dr. Lesure's Worm Annihilator." There are two kinds of worms that do the mischief: the large, round worm that inhabits the stomach and intestines, and the pinworm that inhabits the colon and rectum. In treating be sure and follow directions, as what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and only those fail to accomplish desired results that neglect to follow directions.



In Treating for Worms, a good time to commence is at night, when the horse has done a day's work, as at that time the stomach and bowels are well emptied, and the medicines will have more direct action on the worms. Give one powder in a small bran mash, as directed on box, and do not feed hay or grain for an hour or two. After feeding the Worm Annihilator for six days, omit and give a tablespoonful of brown sugar in the regular feed for the same period. This treatment is sure to destroy stomach worms, and will many times destroy pinworms, but is not always sure. Where it fails, proceed with injections, as directed on box. A force-pump is the best thing to give an injection with; by entering the tube and starting the pump slowly the tube may be inserted from twelve to eighteen inches, thus getting at the seat of the trouble. In inserting, work slowly and carefully. The Annihilator used in this way I have never known to fail. It is perfectly safe to give to mares in foal. This powder is a very fine tonic, and a great thing to tone and build up the system after the worms have been expelled; and no man can make any mistake in feeding it if he thinks his horse may be wormy, as it will more than pay by generally toning up the system.

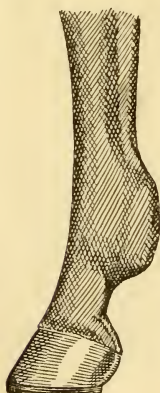
IT IS USUALLY YOUR FAULT THAT HE IS.

DR. LESURE'S SPECIAL LINIMENT FOR NERVE, MUSCLE, BONE AND SINEW



Is a powerful penetrator and a strong stimulator for Cockled Joints, Sprung Knees, Knotted Cords, Curbs, Splints, Shoe Boils when first started; Wind Puffs, Big Tendons, etc. It is the finest liniment in the world for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Weak Joints, and all affections of the nerves, bones or spinal column in man or beast. It is fine for sore throat, congested lungs, or any part where you want to produce external irritation. It will blister if thoroughly rubbed in, will remove Calluses, Thickenings, and all enlargements that will yield to a mild blister, and will work well on Spavins or Ringbones.

Directions. — For Cockled Joints, Sprung Knees, and Knotted Cords, bathe and gently rub in enough to produce something of an irritation, but not so much as to form much scab. Some horses blister so much more easily than



others that it is impossible to give directions that will fit in all cases. The man using it must exercise some judgment in order to be successful. After one or two applications you can see the effect; if it irritates too much, rub less, and if not enough, rub more. This will cure if begun in season and well attended to.



ALWAYS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

Calluses or Thickenings.—Rub in thoroughly twice a day until a scab forms, then let alone until the scab comes off; then repeat as before. A scab will form more easily the second time, as the skin will be more tender. With judgment and persistent use this will remove without a scar.

Sprains or Weak Joints.—Bathe without much rubbing.

Sore Throat, Congested Lungs.—This is fine for these troubles. When you want to produce an external irritation for sore throat, bathe and rub gently. For Congested Lungs, bathe the chest and over the lungs and rub in gently, and if the case is severe rub enough to blister mildly.

How to Take Off Wind Puffs and Reduce Big Tendons with Dr. Lesure's Special Liniment.—First paint Puff with Liniment, using a tooth brush, once a day for four days; then omit treatment two or three days. Then put on as before for two or three days more. When you see that the Liniment is blistering, which will be indicated by scabs forming, omit treatment until the scabs come off, and then treat again as before, using less of the Liniment each time, as the skin will become more tender. Continue until leg is smooth. For Big Tendons, treat the same as for Puffs.

Family Liniment.—This Liniment is equally successful in the family, especially for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, and all deep-seated pains and lameness. Much pain and torture may be avoided by its timely use. Rub the Liniment in thoroughly twice or more a day and heat the affected parts in any way convenient.

For Sore Throat or Congested Lungs, bathe well and cover with thick flannel.



For Sprains and Weak Joints, it will be found very successful.

HOW TO DETERMINE HORSE AILMENTS.

First try to discover the cause by carefully observing all symptoms. When the trouble is once located, act promptly and continue faithfully at your task until the desired results are obtained. Remember that the man who has the habit of saying "I can't" at the least sign of approaching trouble generally has large doctor bills to pay that he could easily avoid if he would try.

When your horse looks anxious, wavers, wants to lie down, suddenly gets up quickly, paws, and looks around at flanks, it is a good sign of colic. In Flatulent Colic the symptoms are the same with belching, caused by forming gas, and distended bowels, showing a bloated condition. Treat same as for Spasmodic Colic and give injections at once.

When the pulse is quick, and the animal lies down easily, paws constantly when standing, and looks distressed, with mouth hot and thirsty, look out for Inflammation of the Bowels (Enteritis).

When your horse has been exposed to cold and rainy weather, look for chills and fever; hunt up your Fever Drops at once and save further troubles.

When your horse becomes thin in flesh, hair stands up, coat looks rough, and belly extended, rubs his tail, and is hide-bound, with a general run-down condition, it is a sure sign of worms. Feed him Dr. Lesure's Worm Annihilator, adding a handful of brown sugar to each feed, and you will get every worm from him.

When your horse throws his fore feet forward when resting, with the body on haunches, look out for Founder, which causes fever in front feet. Treat promptly. (See Founder.)

Blind horses raise the fore legs high when stepping, and Blindness is easily detected thus.

THE SEITZ BREWING COMPANY.

EASTON, PA., July 23, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., 160 Sylvan Terrace, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: We are pleased to say that after installing a full line of Dr. Lesure's Veterinary Medicines and using them, we find that they give entire satisfaction. We enclose herewith an additional order and take great pleasure in testifying to the merit of your Medicines. We are,

Yours truly,

THE SEITZ BREWING COMPANY,
Per R. J. Richards, Manager.

YOUR HORSE NEEDS MORE CARE THAN YOURSELF.

When the fore feet are set wide apart, with head hanging low, and the animal refuses to eat, with nostrils expanded, and breathing quick and panting-like, it is a very good sign of Congestion of the Lungs.

When a horse is taken suddenly lame without any apparent cause, shifting from one part to another, with joints sometimes swelling, it is well to suspect Rheumatism. Give Fever Drops every hour for six hours, adding three one-ounce doses of bi-carbonate of soda four hours apart.

When your horse's legs swell, if not caused by Scratches or Grease Heel, it shows that the kidneys are not performing their function properly. Give at once Dr. Lesure's Cough and Tonic Drops several times a day and feed Renovator Powders.

Falling hair in spots denotes Mange, Itch, etc. Take one pound flowers of sulphur and three ounces Karbo Cream, adding one quart of soft water. Boil all together for two hours, and when cool drain off the liquid and apply three times a day. A sure cure for all skin diseases.

If your horse coughs, starts to run at the nose, and has sore throat, expect Distemper, Catarrhal affections, etc. Give at once Dr. Lesure's Cough and Tonic Drops; nothing better. Renovator Powders will keep up strength until well.

When your horse's feet become hard and brittle and it goes sore in front, use Dr. Lesure's Blister around the coronary band, just where the horn leaves the hair. Follow with Dr. Lesure's Electric Hoof Ointment. Result: rapid growth, sound hoof.

In real Shoulder Sprains, which are rare, the toe is dragged along the ground while in motion; at rest it is planted forward, but resting on point of toe. When the lameness is in the foot, the horse points his foot forward also; but he does so with his whole limb unbent and the foot flat.

SCRANTON, PA., May 27, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agent, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: After using many kinds of horse remedies I find there is none to compare with Dr. Lesure's. Colic has no terrors for me when I have your Colic Cure and Fever Drops around and the Special Liniment is absolutely the greatest counterirritant for sore throat, sprains, shoe boils, or spavin I ever used. We call it the "Get there Liniment."

Respectfully,

S. J. HOLGATE.

CARELESSNESS CAUSES THE DEATH OF MANY ANIMALS.

DR. LESURE'S LINIMENT.

(Turf Wash.)

This Liniment will mix with water and makes the finest wash that a turfman ever used. When diluted, it is perfectly safe to bandage over and fills a want that turfmen have long felt. It is a preparation that can be used all around, from a strong liniment down to a wash. This can be made any desired strength to produce the result required, and a fair trial will convince the most skeptical that it is the finest turf wash ever produced.

A 50-cent bottle makes a gallon of Wash. Put a bottle of Liniment into a gallon bottle and fill with water, and you will have a gallon of the finest wash you ever saw. It can be used freely on any part of the horse with perfect safety, can be bandaged over, and will be found much superior to rum, hamamelis, or anything that has been produced. It is also cheaper than anything else, and has only to be tried to be appreciated. In gallon cans, \$4.00 per gallon.

MILL CREEK, W. VA., Sept. 19, 1906.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please send us the following Dr. Lesure's Remedies:

2 10-lb. Pails Hoof Ointment.

½ Dozen Liniment.

½ " Cough and Tonic Drops.

Yours very truly,

TOLBARD & SPIKER.

TOWANDA, PA., April 15, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: I can highly recommend Dr. Lesure's full line of Veterinary Medicines as being superior to any other medicines I ever used. They act very quick, are easy to administer, and leave no bad after-effects. The Colic Cure, Liniment, Renovator Powders, Fever Drops, and Cough and Tonic Drops are especially fine.

Yours very truly,

A. B. McCRAVEY,
Sales Stable.

WILKESBARRE, PA., April 14, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: The case of Dr. Lesure's full line of Veterinary Medicines we bought of you last season has proved very satisfactory in every respect. I now feel sure that a full line of your Remedies would almost be a necessity in every well-regulated stable. They surely save time, trouble and expense.

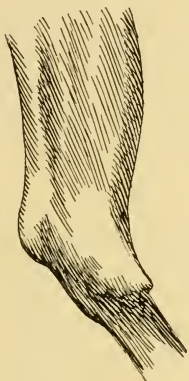
Respectfully,

WM. STODDARD & Co.

EVERYBODY ADMIRES A GOOD HORSE.

DR. LESURE'S TOTAL ECLIPSE SPAVIN CURE.

People generally have become so disgusted in trying to cure Spavins that they will often say that you are an imposter if you tell them that you can cure one. But there are many that have been cured, and many more that will be cured. But in order to cure them it is necessary to commence very early and give the horse perfect rest and thorough treatment. Wherever I have followed this rule I have never failed, and I have known many others to cure. But the average man will not do this, and so says that a cure cannot be effected; if he is bound to think so, I let him and cater to those who believe it can be accomplished.



This Spavin Cure is a liniment that I made and used many years in my practice before I ever made it for sale. I always used it as an all-around liniment and never had it fail of doing what I wanted it to do. If I had a horse get cut or galled I put this on and it cured him right off; and if he got sprained or lamed in any way, I put it on and he stopped limping. If he got spavined, I attended to him and cured him. If he had an old spavin, I rubbed it on and kept the soreness out, and he traveled much better for it; and I find that my experience has been everybody's that has used it thoroughly.

Spavins must be taken on their first appearance. Give the horse perfect rest and rub the Spavin Cure in thoroughly, rubbing it five to ten minutes three times a day. Four to six weeks will cure, and the same treatment will greatly relieve a Spavin at

PLYMOUTH, PA., Jan. 31, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please send us the following Dr. Lesure's Remedies:

- 12 Dozen Colic Cure.
- 12 " All-Healing Balm.
- 6 " Fever Drops.
- 12 " Gall Cure.
- 12 " 1-Gallon Cans Karbo Cream.

Yours very truly,
PARRISH COAL CO.

"A MERCIFUL MAN SHOWETH MERCY TO HIS BEAST."

any stage. Splints and Curbs should be treated the same as Spavins, only the horse may be worked carefully.

Bone Spavin.—See treatment under head of Veterinary Blister. As the Blister and Spavin Cure should oftentimes be associated in treating many ailments, it would be well to look them both up carefully, so as to be well informed as to where their combined use is essential.

Occult Spavins are situated in the joint, and being invisible are very difficult to locate and correspondingly hard to remedy. The treatment is the same as directed for Bone Spavin.

Capped Hock.—This is an injury on the point of the hock, which gives the knee a very clumsy appearance. It is often caused, while horses are being shipped, by striking the hock against the side of the car. At first it shows only a bruised condition but soon becomes hard and calloused; therefore treatment should be prompt. If the part seems inflamed, apply the Spavin Cure three times a day until the inflammation has subsided. Follow with a few applications of the Special Liniment, to absorb the thickened cartilage, and repeat with the Spavin Cure until a complete cure is reached.

Swellings.—Apply cold water and hot fomentations alternately until the inflammation is somewhat reduced. Then apply the Spavin Cure freely, covering the affected part with a bandage that has been dipped in hot water. There is no other remedy compounded that will compare with the Total Eclipse Spavin Cure for reducing swelling or bruises, if the plain directions are followed carefully.

MANNINGTON, W. VA., Oct. 31, 1905.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: I have had a sample bottle of Dr. Lesure's Family Liniment, and it is the greatest thing I have ever found for rheumatism. I would like to know your price on a dozen bottles. Please send me full particulars and oblige,

Yours truly,
S. O. EDDY.

SCRANTON, PA., Sept. 16, 1906.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure, Fever Drops, and Cough and Tonic Drops are in our stables at all times. I cannot recommend them too highly to all horse-owners.

Respectfully,
CLARKE BROS.

KEEP A GOOD SUPPLY OF REMEDIES ON HAND.

Wind Galls are those soft spongy swellings that make their appearance on both sides of the legs just above the fetlock joint. It is seldom that a horse is found entirely clear of them, particularly on the hind legs. They are produced by hard usage, strains, bruises, etc., of the back sinews, or sheathes that cover them, which, by being overstretched, have some of their fibers ruptured; from these ooze the fluid found in the sacs with the enclosed air.

Treatment.—When Wind Galls make their first appearance they are easily cured by applying the Total Eclipse Spavin Cure as hot as the horse can stand it. Saturate pads of cotton with the Cure, apply them to the parts, and cover with wet bandages as tight as possible without giving pain to the horse. Repeat this operation two or three times a day. Should this method not succeed after a thorough trial, apply my Special Liniment three times a day until a light blister is produced, then remove all scurf or scale with soap and water and repeat treatment with the Spavin Cure as at first directed.

Wind Galls give a horse a gouty and clumsy appearance. They also cause him to depreciate in value as a sale animal. I have never known them to produce lameness or other injury except that of stiffening the legs as the animal advances in years. They also furnish strong proof that the animal has rendered much service.

Broken Knee.—This is one of the most common, as well as the most dangerous wounds, the horse is subject to. Where the horse stumbles and falls, causing a laceration of one or both knees, sometimes to such an extent as to release some of the joint oil, great care must be exercised. First, see that all dirt, sand, or

STEELTON, PA., Sept. 12, 1906.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: We are using Dr. Lesure's full line of Medicines with entire success. The Colic cure is great.

Yours truly,

G. W. CUMBLER ESTATE.

SCRANTON, PA., April 18, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops and Colic Cure are the two greatest Remedies I ever used.

Respectfully,

DAN JACOBS.

THE RIGHT DOSE AT THE RIGHT TIME SAVES THE ANIMAL.

gravel is removed from the wound; then put the leg in splints, well padded so as not to injure the leg, and apply at once the Spavin Cure to the wound several times a day. Should the wound become a little too hard or dry, poultice with linseed to moisten it. Keep the splints on until the sore has knit firmly, or the horse is apt to break it open by bending the leg.

To Stop Bleeding.—There is no other preparation on earth that will equal the Spavin Cure in stopping the flow of blood from a wound. Saturate a lump of cotton or clean waste and bind it on the wound, keeping it wet with the Cure for a few minutes, and the result will astonish you.

Soft Bunches are readily removed by a few applications of the Special Liniment, followed by the Spavin Cure.

Special Notice.—This preparation is a revolution in everything heretofore attempted as a Spavin Cure. Almost all, in fact I might say all, so-called Spavin Cures are simply strong counter-irritants or caustics, which may be right as a preparatory treatment, yet no complete cure can be hoped for from their use alone. The Total Eclipse Spavin Cure is not a counter-irritant, but a powerful astringent; its action is soothing, strengthening, and healing from the moment of application. Wholly unlike in every particular from all other Liniments, which are more or less relaxative in their nature. Mr. Horseman, I ask you in all candor, which do you want for a sprain, a relaxative or an astringent? All Spavins are sprains.

Tonics.—Always feed Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders or give the Cough and Tonic Drops night and morning to strengthen and keep the system in good condition, when treating for Spavin or any other lameness.

STEELTON, PA., March 20, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please furnish us the following: One dozen Dr. Lesure's Spavin Cure, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

STEELTON & HARRISBURG BRICK CO.

SCRANTON, PA., Mar. 15, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Our customers have nothing but good words to say of Dr. Lesure's Remedies.

Yours very truly,

KELLER & HARRIS.

MY GOODS ARE RELIABLE—THE EXPENSE IS LITTLE.

DR. LESURE'S ALL-HEALING BALM.

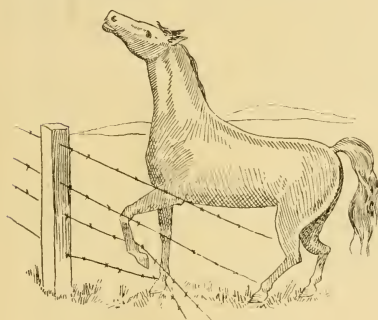
(Liniment.)

The most wonderful healer known to man; heals all kinds of sores, either new or old. Nature's remedy for Harness and Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Scratches, Thrush, Bruised Knees, Bruised Ankles and Sprained Ankles, Nail in Foot, Calked Hoof, Cuts from barbed wire, etc.

Directions for Use.

Saddle or Harness Galls.—Invert bottle and pat into sore what Balm remains on finger, continuing this until sore has absorbed a sufficient amount, or until coating is formed. Apply each time harness is put on or taken off. Only a small amount is required.

Flesh Wounds, Chafing, etc.—Treat same as for Gall Sore.



BARBED-WIRE CUTS.

Barbed - Wire Cuts.—First wash clean with solution of Karbo Cream, then treat immediately with the Balm, and only a slight scar is left. If cuts gape open, get some surgeon's plaster and draw nearly together, leaving room enough for discharge. Apply three times daily.

For Sore Shoulders.—Bathe well three or more times a day.

For Greased Heel or Scratches.—Clean parts free from grease. Then rub the Balm in freely three or more times a day.

MALONE, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to recommend your line of Remedies, which we have used and sold for the last nine years. I keep a full assortment of same for my own use and find that all are good, and especially the Colic Cure, Cough and Tonic Drops, Renovator Powders, and Fever Drops.

We recommend the above to our customers in the highest terms, and have never had a disappointment.

Yours truly,
H. D. THOMPSON & Co.

MY REMEDIES ARE ALL PUT UP IN HANDY FORM.

Thrush.—Clean out foot, take a small paddle-shaped blunt stick and work into each side of the frog, and then pour in Balm. Hold up foot until Balm works down into the seat of the trouble. A few applications will dry up the worst cases of Thrush.

Bruised Knees, Bruised Ankles or Sprained Ankles.—First bathe parts well with cold water. Then rub in Balm well and bandage with cold water bandage, with dry bandage over that. Leave on for four hours; then remove, and repeat the same treatment until the inflammation and soreness are entirely removed. The worst cases can generally be cured in 48 hours. Horses with big knees or ankles can be worked, and the treatment can be applied night and morning until a cure is perfected.

Calked Hoof.—Saturate a small sponge or piece of cotton with the Balm and bind onto the sore. Change three times a day.

Nail in Foot.—Clean out hole well and wash with a solution of Karbo Cream. Then fill hole with Balm. Place oakum over hole, with pad over that to keep dirt out.

Mange.—First wash clean with solution of Karbo Cream. Then apply Balm three times a day freely.

WHEELING, W. VA., Jan. 1, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please send us at once the following Dr. Lesure's Remedies:

1 Dozen Colic Cure.

4 " Liniment.

Yours very truly,
LOUIS LOTZ.

LANCASTER, PA., April 11, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: I am glad to report that Dr. Lesure's Remedies sold by you have given very good results. My customers are more than pleased with them. I have found the \$1.00-size Renovator Powders one of the best sellers in the lot.

Yours very truly,
PHILIP RUBY.

MINERSVILLE, PA., April 6, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agent, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: We keep fifty head of horses and mules to haul timber and mine supplies, which is very heavy work; but we keep them all well with Dr. Lesure's full line of Veterinary Medicines. The Colic Cure is especially of great value to us.

Yours respectfully,
G. F. DIETZ & SON.

ALWAYS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

DR. LESURE'S ALL-HEALING BALM LINIMENT.

In the Family.—For Burns, Scalds, Piles, Chafing, Ingrowing Nails, and Salt Rheum. It is a very powerful astringent and commences to heal from the very moment of its application. Is non-poisonous, will not blister, and is perfectly safe to bandage over; stops bleeding instantly, and will heal any ordinary wound without soreness or festering.

Directions for Family Use.

Burns and Scalds.—Bathe the parts freely three or more times a day.

Chafing.—Clean parts and apply freely twice daily.

Ingrowing Nails.—Cut away all parts of nail that crowd, and bathe freely morning and night.

Toothache.—Insert cotton in tooth saturated with Balm.

For Ulcerated Gums.—Apply occasionally.

Piles.—Bathe affected parts for several minutes, then wash with soft sponge to prevent staining clothing.

Corns.—Soak foot in hot water, rub Balm in thoroughly, and bind on cotton or wool well saturated with it.

MILL CREEK, W. VA., June 10, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please ship us by express the following:

1 Dozen Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops.

1 " " " Cough and Tonic Drops.

Yours very truly,

TOLBARD & SPIKER.

MIFFLINTOWN, PA., June 18, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: I find Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders, Liniment, Fever Drops, and Cough and Tonic Drops the finest medicines for both horses and milk cows I ever used.

Wishing you success, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. M. CARGILL.

OLD LYME, CONN., Sept. 28, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: I had a cow that had the milk fever and used your Fever Drops as directions said, and it cured her. All my neighbors said she would die, but your Medicine cured her and I take pleasure in writing you of your wonderful cure.

Yours very truly,

DAVID G. MATHER.

KEEP YOUR ANIMALS IN GOOD CONDITION.

DR. LESURE'S VETERINARY BLISTER.

This preparation is one of the most reliable blisters ever compounded. It has been used with great success in removing Curbs, Splints, Spavins, hard, calloused Bunches, and Ring Bones or wherever a strong counter-irritant and absorbant is required. It removes the blemish by absorption, and does it without making a bad sore. The Blister should be used in all cases that do not yield to the use of Dr. Lesure's Special Liniment.

Care should be exercised when blistering to guard against any cold in the wound. Keep the animal free from cold draughts. He should always be tied so that he cannot bring his mouth in contact with the Blister. Sometimes it is necessary to tie his tail to prevent bringing the hind parts around. Always shave the hair close before applying the Blister, and remove all scurf and dirt with soap and water. After the spot has become dry apply the Blister rubbing it in thoroughly from ten to fifteen minutes, and grease around the blistered part to prevent it from spreading. Where the scabs seem slow in falling off or show a hard, cracked condition, grease with vaseline, when they will soon disappear. One Blister thoroughly applied and watched closely will accomplish more good than to keep smearing it on for several days in a hap-hazard manner. When a Blister shows too much irritation, or causes too much pain or inflammation, wash the parts with Castile soap, and warm water; then apply Dr. Lesure's Total Eclipse Spavin Cure. This preparation beats

WHEELING, W. VA., May 17, 1907.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to testify that we have used Dr. Lesure's All-Healing Balm for horses' sore necks and found it the best Remedy that we ever used; also Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders for conditioning our horses, and they have proved a wonderful success; therefore we can recommend them very highly to all who take pride in their horses.

Very respectfully,
NATIONAL BISCUIT Co.,
Charles Kaiser, Sales Agent.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 27, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: I wish to add my testimony in favor of your Remedies. I have used them in my stable for ten years and have never lost a horse. Your Fever and Colic Remedies are excellent.

Yours truly,
H. W. ARMSTRONG.

YOUR HORSE NEEDS MORE CARE THAN YOURSELF.

the world for reducing inflamed parts and removing soreness from Spavins, and should be used at all times after the Blister has done its part to complete the cure. Only one spot on an animal should be blistered at a time and a Blister should never be used where the parts show an inflamed condition.

The blistering can be repeated several times if necessary, until the desired result is obtained. Let the part get well in all cases before applying the Blister the second time or using as much, for the spot will be more tender than at first treatment. This preparation is not caustic and will not burn or destroy the hair roots; neither will it scar or bring out white hair, if the horse is kept from biting or tearing the skin with his teeth.

Curb is an enlargement of the hock joint a short distance below the cap.

Treatment.—Should there be some inflammation, apply the Total Eclipse Spavin Cure three times a day until the condition becomes normal; then apply the Blister. After a week, repeat with the Spavin Cure to heal and toughen the hock. This treatment can be repeated until the enlargement is removed. Always give two doses of the Renovator Powders a day, to keep the blood in proper condition, when treating Curbs or Spavins of any kind.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Dec. 6, 1906.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please ship me, by freight:

2 Dozen Dr. Lesure's Hoof Ointment.

2 " " " Family Liniment.

Yours very truly,
HENRY VEIL.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Jan. 15, 1906.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find order for Dr. Lesure's Medicines, which please ship promptly. They are all giving entire satisfaction and the demand for them is constantly growing.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY VEIL.

HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 12, 1906.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: We take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure, Fever Drops, Cough and Tonic Drops, Liniment and Gall Cure. They all give great satisfaction.

Respectfully,
UNITED ICE & COAL CO.

CARELESSNESS CAUSES THE DEATH OF MANY ANIMALS.

Spavins are morbid enlargements situated on or near the knee or hock joints of the hind legs. They are designated as Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Blood Spavin, and Thoroughpin. Spavins that have become ossified, or have been left run into chronic stages, are considered by the veterinary profession as incurable. Therefore the treatment should be prompt and heroic as soon as they are first discovered.

Bone Spavin is a growth of the bone on the inside, and in front, of the hock joint, and will often produce extreme lameness before the exostosis is perceptible.

Treatment.—Clip or shave the hair close over the bony growth and apply the Blister, rubbing it in briskly for at least twenty minutes. After the blistering has gone far enough, apply vaseline or oil night and morning until the irritation subsides. Then wash with Castile soap and warm water, and apply the Total Eclipse Spavin Cure three times a day for a week or ten days. After the parts have healed, the Spavin Cure should be applied with plenty of friction. Remember that the blistering operation is only preparatory treatment, after which the Spavin Cure will effect a satisfactory cure. When treating for Spavin, the horse must be given absolute rest. Shoe with high-heeled shoe without toe calks.

WILKESBARRE, PA., May 21, 1906.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: I have bought and sold horses for thirty years and must say that Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops, Colic Cure, Renovator Powders, Cough and Tonic Drops and Special Liniment are the best Veterinary Medicines I ever used. I cannot seem to get along well without them.

Yours truly,
CHARLES ZELNER,
Sales Stables.

PITTSBURG, PA., Oct. 8, 1904.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please furnish us with the following articles:

1	Dozen	Dr. Lesure's	Hoof Ointment.
1	"	"	All-Healing Balm.
1	"	"	Renovator Powders.
1	"	"	Liniment.

Yours very truly,
H. C. FRICK COKE CO.

EVERYBODY ADMIRES A GOOD HORSE.

Bog Spavin is a puffy, soft swelling situated slightly more to the front of the joint than the Bone Spavin, and is sometimes termed Wind Galls of the hock. It very seldom causes any lameness.

Blood Spavin resembles the Bog Spavin in appearance, but often covers both sides and front of the joint.

A *Thoroughpin* is only an extension of Blood Spavin, passing clear through the joint in front of the cap.

Treatment—For Thoroughpin, Bog Spavin, and Blood Spavin, apply my Special Liniment until a slight scruff is produced under the hair; then apply hot fomentations until all scales are removed, and follow with the Total Eclipse Spavin Cure, covered with hot bandage.

Contracted Hoof.—Clip the hair just above the horn and apply the Blister lightly clear around the coronet. After a week, wash the part clean and follow with Electric Hoof Ointment, as directed for growing hoofs. The result will be highly beneficial.

Splint is an exostosis of the bone on the inside of the fore leg, between the knee and fetlock joint. It very rarely causes any lameness, unless situated close to the knee-joint. The treatment is the same as directed for Spavin.

Important.—When looking up treatment for Spavin and caloused Bunches or Enlargements, read treatment offered under both the Veterinary Blister and the Total Eclipse Spavin Cure; as in a great variety of cases these two preparations, when used together as directed, furnish the very best treatment that common sense and medical science can teach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 16, 1906.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please ship us at once the following Dr. Lesure's Remedies:

2 Dozen Worm Annihilator.

2 " Gall Cure.

Yours truly,
UNION SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 8, 1906.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: I think Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure the finest Remedy for Colic that I have ever used; in fact all his line are first-class.

Respectfully,

C. ELDREDGE TRANSFER CO.

THE RIGHT DOSE AT THE RIGHT TIME SAVES THE ANIMAL.

HOW TO TREAT NAIL WOUNDS.

When a horse steps on a nail or other substance that punctures the sole of the foot to a sufficient depth to cause the blood to flow, there is only one safe course to pursue: and that is, to make a good, free opening for the escape of all blood. This means to cut with a sharp knife a circular hole fully as large as a ten-cent piece, around the hole made by the nail. When neglected, the nature of the sole is such that it will close and shut in blood that should find egress from the wound, as well as germs, which may have been on the nail, piece of bone, or whatever was stepped upon. When the blood remains in the wound, putrefaction soon follows, and purulent matter burrows under the frog or sole, the connecting tissues are destroyed, and the animal suffers excruciating pain; and not unfrequently lock-jaw (Tetanus) follows. As a rule most horse owners are afraid to cut away any sole of the foot, fearing that they will expose sensitive parts and it will be weeks before new horn will grow; consequently, when they cut away horn, they rarely half do the work. They cut away a hole large enough on the surface but don't extend it to the depth necessary to allow the pent-up blood to escape. The fear of over-cutting prevents their cutting sufficiently, and their fear that the hole will not soon fill with healthy horn is groundless.

In not one case in ten, where a proper opening has been made

JOHNSTOWN, PA., April 20, 1904.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The bearer, Mr. Chas. R. Weber, representing the Dr. Lesure's Veterinary Remedies, wishes to introduce them in this community.

Some time ago I purchased a small trial order of said Remedies, which proved to be very satisfactory; especially the Gall Cure I recommend to be the best cure for sore shoulders, backs, and necks that I ever used.

Yours very respectfully,
PENN. TRAFFIC Co., Ltd.

STEELTON, PA., July 5, 1906.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please send me the following Dr. Lesure's Remedies:

- 1 Dozen Colic Cure.
- 1 " Fever Drops.
- 1 " Gall Cure.

Yours very truly,

GEO. W. CUMBLER ESTATE.

"A MERCIFUL MAN SHOWETH MERCY TO HIS BEAST."

soon after the injury, will there ever be suppuration, the wound simply drying up and healing by first intention, as surgeons say. The fact that the wound in your animal's foot does not discharge shows clearly to me that you did not properly cut away the sole, for if the nail penetrated only half an inch, no serious injury could have been made to the sensitive sole or frog. Blood remained which should have been abstracted.

After the cutting is made put my All-Healing Balm into the opening twice daily, holding the foot up until the sore has absorbed all it will. Continue this treatment until the soreness is entirely removed and the horse will not get lame. Then pack the foot with my Electric Hoof Ointment, putting in a little oakum and a leather under the shoe. This will grow the horn down and make the foot sound, and the horse can be worked without need of further attention.



WEST TROY, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: I have used your Remedies in my stables for about twelve years, both for my own horses and many others in my care, and can truthfully say they have performed all you have recommended them to do. One after another of the horse-owners in my vicinity, seeing me use them, have bought them of me, and I have had no one fail to come for more.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN WHITE.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: I wish to add my testimonial in praise of your Veterinary Medicines, which I have used in my stables for the past twelve years with best of results. I would especially recommend the Fever Drops and Cough and Tonic Drops, which I consider the best known remedies for climating horses.

Yours truly,
W. C. WILSEY,
Proprietor of Canadian Sales Stables.

THEY ARE YOUR BEST FRIENDS.

DR. LESURE'S ANTISEPTIC GALL CURE.

FOR

Saddle Galls, Collar Boils, Cuts, Mud Scalds, Scratches, Rope Burns,
etc., upon Horses and Cattle.

This Gall Cure is one of the standard preparations, and it would be impossible to make it of a higher degree of perfection; and when used in a proper manner it cannot but help to effect a cure. In cases where the sore is not too deep it dries it up and does not make any scab. The Cure should be applied while harnessing the horse, and should be rubbed well into the sore.

In using my Gall Cure, I desire to caution you, don't put on too much. For a sore the size of a silver dollar take an amount of the Gall Cure the size of a pea and rub it in thoroughly, and repeat it each time you put on or take off the harness. If your horse is standing in the barn, apply night and morning, but don't use too much, "that's all."

Ask your dealer for it, and remember that my absolute guarantee is behind each box you buy and *you take no risk*. Your money back if not satisfied. Put up in two sizes, 25 cents and 50 cents. The 50-cent box holds two and one-half times as much as the 25-cent size.

Directions for Use.

Harness Gall.—Apply the Cure to each sore spot when harnessing and unharnessing. Rub well into the sore. It will cure without laying up the horse.

Collar Boils.—Treat the same as for Saddle Galls.

Sores that harness does not cover: Apply Cure three times a day, rubbing in well each time.

Abrasion (Skin off).—Apply Cure to all such places once or twice a day; rub in well. Does the trick and does it quick.

Scratches.—Of a dry nature; clean well with soft brush or cloth and apply the Cure, rubbing in well, three times a day.

Chafes.—Apply the Cure freely.

Rope Burns.—Apply the Cure twice daily, rubbing in well.

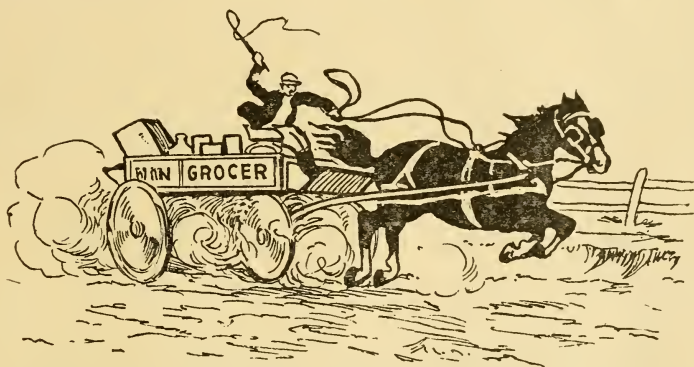
Remember it is guaranteed to be as represented, or money refunded as cheerfully as taken.

MY GOODS ARE RELIABLE—THE EXPENSE IS LITTLE.

PULLING ON THE HALTER.

This is a habit which the horse acquires by being hitched with too slight a halter. After once breaking away he will try it again; and if he succeeds once or twice, the habit is fixed and he will try it as often as opportunity offers.

The most successful remedy is to take a half-inch cord; put it over the back, about where the saddle goes, in the form of a slipping noose. Carry the end between the forward legs and through the halter ring and hitch to the manger or post. One or two pulls will satisfy him and break him of the habit.



Promptly discharge the driver who treats your horse in this manner.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 19, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: I have used your Medicines in my stable for the last ten years. I have always had fifty-five head of horses here and have had some very sick ones, but I have always brought them out with your Medicines, as they always were quick and sure.

Yours truly,

M. C. SCHWANER.

CLINTON, CONN., Jan. 18, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: I have been in the livery business for over forty years and have never used any Veterinary Medicines equal to yours. The Colic Cure has never failed me.

Yours very truly,

R. H. W. KELSEY.

ALWAYS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

SHOEING COLTS.

Colts should be looked to by their owners from birth, and never should be turned out to pasture without having their feet pared off even, so as not to let one side or the other break off and make the foot grow crooked. A colt whose feet have grown crooked can never be brought back to as good a balance as nature gave him. The feet should be pared at least twice a year, until the colt is to be shod for permanent use.

In shoeing colts, they should be shod according to the work intended for them to do. If for the road, shoe with plate shoe with a little heel calk on the hind shoes, but no toe calk. If the feet are crooked, build up with a thick-sided shoe, so as to bring the feet as level as possible. If the colt is to be shod for draft purposes and needs calks, shoe with as low calks as possible, always setting the toe calk back from the edge of the shoe some distance. That will cause the colt to set his foot down on the ground square to pull; and he will learn that at the start and never climb on his toes, as a horse will do if the toe calk is placed out on the extreme edge of the shoe, as is the habit of most shoers to-day.

TO NON-USERS OF DR. LESURE'S FAMOUS REMEDIES.

Many years ago a horse-breeder, who has since become famous in the horse world, found himself one dark night, lost in the wilds of southern Kentucky. After much wandering, and when hope of finding shelter for the night was about gone, he espied a friendly light coming from the lone window of a squatter's cabin. His tale was soon told, and he was informed by the squatter and his wife in very broken English that he might "sleep the hearth on, or go the ladder up and sleep mit the baby." He chose the hearth and in the morning almost had an attack of heart failure when he found the baby to be a buxom big girl not a day under seventeen. Right there and then the horseman decided that in the future he would investigate all

MY REMEDIES ARE ALL PUT UP IN HANDY FORM.

information before making up his mind, even on so small a matter as a place to sleep.

We have been hammering the general public each year for the past twenty-five years, with samples to test, and with books and circulars giving complete information on the many horse ailments, and how to administer the different remedies we manufacture, to insure a sure and satisfactory cure.

The result is that to-day thousands of satisfied customers carry a full line of our remedies in stock right along. There are still many good horsemen who have not availed themselves of the opportunity to investigate this matter, *remember* there is a binding guarantee behind every bottle or box of medicine Dr. Lesure puts up, and if you are not already one of our many customers, just stop a moment and think it over. "They are standard in every respect, easy to administer and sure for good results, which means a great saving of both time and money to all owners of livestock." Isn't it about time for you to quit sleeping on the hearth?

PREPARING THE FOOT FOR THE SHOE.

First, before removing the old shoe, examine the foot carefully, so as to see what it needs to get it in proper balance. After having this thoroughly fixed in your mind, remove the shoe by carefully cutting the clinches and raising the heels of the shoe gently with a pair of thick-jawed pincers, taking care not to bruise the heel or strain the foot-joint, as I have seen horses made lame by careless pulling of the shoes. Then use the dirt hook to clean out the dirt and any foreign substance that may have collected in

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 7, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: We have no hesitation in endorsing Dr. Lesure's entire line of Veterinary Medicines. We keep a full line of them constantly on hand.

Very truly,

THE I. H. PEDDICORD & SONS CO.,

General Contractors.

This firm keeps 70 head of horses and mules.

THEY ARE GOOD FOR YOUR FAMILY.

the creases alongside the frog. Next take the round knife and trim off all the ragged parts of the frog; and then with the hoof parers, start at the heel and go around the foot, paring the hoof as level as possible; and finish up with the rasp, so as to get a perfectly level surface for the shoe.

Never, under any circumstances, put a hot shoe to the foot so as to level its mark, but fit the shoe perfectly level, pinching out the nail holes and slightly slanting in so as to get a good, deep hole in the hoof. Never drive the nails higher in the hoof than is absolutely necessary, as nails driven high up in the hoof deaden the hoof and cause it to dry out more quickly, resulting in contraction and many other troubles. In finishing the hoof, never rasp it any above the nails nor rasp too deep a crease under the nails. Use the clinching tongs to turn the clinches down without hammering any on top of the hoof, especially on a colt's foot, or that of a horse that is tender in the feet.

HOW TO FIT THE SHOE.

The shoe should be fitted to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe. The common practice is to pick out a shoe from a miscellaneous stock, and nail on the one which comes the nearest. Is it a wonder that we have contracted feet and navicular disease? The shoe should cover the crust or wall all around the foot, and the heels should not extend straight back from the quarters, which are the weakest parts of the wall, making a wedge of the heel of the foot between the heels of the shoe and causing contraction. Let the shoe fit the wall to a hair's breadth; if drawn too far in, it will cause corns by bruising the inside heel of the

FAIRMOUNT, W. VA., Nov. 6, 1906.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agt., Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: I have used some of Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure and find it is the best thing I have ever tried for colic. I sold some of it to a Mr. Jacobs. Said he was seventy years old and had handled horses all his life, and said it was the finest thing he ever used.

Very truly yours,

FIRST WARD LIVERY CO.

YOUR HORSE NEEDS MORE CARE THAN YOURSELF.

sole. In fact, the proper shoe is but an extension of the wall of the hoof, made of harder material for its protection. A shoe without calks is the best, as it gives a level bearing, yet calks cannot always be dispensed with. It should be of the same thickness all around, and only sufficiently heavy to endure the weight of the horse. Too heavy shoes require very heavy nails, which are injurious. The web should not be very wide, and is better if hollowed or concaved on the ground surface, as it gives a better hold, and is nearer the natural shape. The surface applied to the foot should be perfectly true and smooth, so that a perfect union can be made without an excessive number of nails, and without tightly clinching. The shoe should make a water-proof joint, forming, as it were, part and parcel of the wall.

BITTING AND HARNESSING COLTS.

This should not be done by driving or riding, but by putting a light bridle with an ordinary snaffle bit on the colt, and leaving it on for a few hours each day until he ceases to "fight the bit," after which gentle pressure, by the use of the check rein attached to a surcingle, should be given, and gradually increased by shortening the check until the head is held in about the position desired. This teaches him to carry a good head, and at the same time to yield to pressure upon the bit; his mouth becomes accustomed to it, and we avoid the sore mouths so often seen in colts when they are driven or ridden without preliminary biting. The harness should then be put on and the colt should be allowed to run in a large box stall or paddock for a few hours each day

SO. BEND, IND., Jan. 18, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: Since installing one of your Veterinary Medicine cases we have found that our horses are doing better than they have for years; in fact they are in better condition than ever before, and we would not be without Dr. Lesure's Medicines for ten times the cost.

Yours very truly,

MILLER & LONTZ.

CARELESSNESS CAUSES THE DEATH OF MANY ANIMALS.

until he becomes accustomed to having the harness put on, to wearing it, and to having it removed, without fear or nervousness. He is then ready to be driven, which may be done either with a good-mannered mate or singly. I do not think it wise to drive two colts together at first. In fact, teach a colt to go singly first, and then we seldom have trouble when we want it to go with a mate; but many prefer driving him with a steady but prompt old horse first. Whichever we do, I think we should drive him a few times with just the harness before hitching to a rig. It is well to give him a few lessons this way first. Teach him to stand, go on, back, etc., and allow him to see all the sights that are liable to frighten him. When he is hitched we should see that both harness and rig are strong. The idea that "any old thing" is good enough to hitch a colt to is entirely wrong. The "old thing" may break and the colt injure himself or run away, and thereby acquire habits that he is very slow to forget. Have things so strong that they are not liable to break, and be in a position to conquer him without violence or harshness if he act badly, as will sometimes occur notwithstanding all care taken. If driving singly, it is wise to use a kicking strap for the first few times.

DRIVING.

It may be generally remarked that men who drive fast have swift horses; not that they drive fast because they have swift horses, but because fast driving makes horses swift. A horse may commonly be trained to a dull and heavy, or to an airy and fleet, gait. Nature unquestionably does much; but education does far more towards producing the great difference in the speed of

OLIVER, PA., Jan. 1, 1907.

J. N. WEBER, Gen. Agent, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Please furnish us with the following Dr. Lesure's Remedies:

3 Dozen Colic Cure.

3 " Liniment.

Yours truly,

FAYETTE SUPPLY CO.

EVERYBODY ADMIRES A GOOD HORSE.

horses than most men are willing to admit. Horses are more frequently injured by driving them beyond their *habitual pace* than beyond their *natural power*. The best direction for the education of horses is, "Drive fast and stop often."

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

If a man offered you good American dollars for 85 cents, what would you do?

If a reliable manufacturer of horse Tonics and Horse Remedies offered to save you 15 per cent on your feed bill, and keep your horses looking better than they do now, what would you do?

If to save the 15 per cent on your feed bill under present conditions it would be necessary to half starve your horses, what would you do?

If thousands of the most prominent stablemen in this country save the 15 per cent on the feed bills by using Dr. Lesure's famous Renovator Powders, and keep their horses looking better than yours, what would you do?

If the same prominent horsemen used these powders just to please the manufacturer, what would they be doing?

No one is going to use Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders just to please the Doctor. They use them to save money and keep their stock in better condition, and for no other reason.

THE GREATEST LEAK IN HORSE VALUE.

Special Notice—Census reports show that there are 26,000,000 horses and mules in the United States and that only one-third of them are considered to be of sound hoof. Three-fourths of all lameness in horses can be traced directly to the feet. One diseased hoof on a \$200 horse will diminish his value to \$50 in a very short time. One application a week of Dr. Lesure's Electric Hoof Ointment will stop this leak in horse value, and a daily application will soon restore unsound hoofs to a healthy condition. It softens, toughens, and promotes a very rapid growth.

"A MERCIFUL MAN SHOWETH MERCY TO HIS BEAST."

KARBO CREAM DISINFECTANT.

The Most Powerful Antiseptic and Germ Killer Known to Modern Science. It is Safe, Sure, Cheap, Handy, Effective and Convenient. Should Be Used in Every Home, Hotel, and Factory, and Public Buildings, Steam Boats, Railroad Cars, Places of Amusement, Stores, Stations, Stables, Kennels, Dairy Barns, or any Place Inhabited by Man or Where Domestic Animals are Kept.

As a disinfectant it is non-poisonous, non-explosive, non-corrosive, making it a safe, harmless remedy to use anywhere, under all circumstances.

Karbo Cream is a heavy, carbolized liquid compound; and when properly diluted with water it makes a pure white solution that can be applied, without leaving any stain, blemish, or injury of any kind, to floors, wood or marble halls, mattings, carpets, clothes of any description, upholstered car seats, cabs, blankets, hospital cots, undertakers' wagons or in fact anywhere that a good, active, clean disinfectant and antiseptic germ killer is required.

Directions.—For all ordinary disinfecting purposes, take one part Karbo Cream to 50 parts of water. For very bad odors or foul places, take one part of the fluid to 16 parts of water. For washing up floors, one-half pint to a pail of water. For factories, public halls, etc., sprinkle all floors, closets, etc.

To Prevent Infection from Contagious Diseases, put the solution in vessels in sick room, and in spittoons, chamber utensils, and commodes a teaspoonful to a pint of water.

For Disinfecting When Washing infected clothing, put a tablespoonful into boiler with clothes. For sinks, bath tubs, urinals, garbage cans, water-closets, drains, gutters, waste-pipes, cesspools, etc., one gill to a quart of water.

Buffalo Bugs and Moths.—One gill to a pail of water. Sprinkle thoroughly under carpets, especially around the edges. If carpets have become infested with moths, sponge face of carpet

KEEP A GOOD SUPPLY OF REMEDIES ON HAND.

with same solution. It will improve the looks of your carpets and destroy the moths.

Karbo Cream in solution can be used at all times with perfect safety. The fumes arising from it are highly beneficial to health.

Butchers and Fish Dealers will find *Karbo Cream* very good for keeping down bad odors and arresting all decay. Use three ounces to a pail of water.

Dandruff.—There is no preparation on earth that will clean the scalp better than one teaspoonful of *Karbo Cream* in a quart of warm water. Rub the solution in well, allowing it to remain for a few minutes; then rinse the hair with water.

Warts or Corns.—Apply *Karbo Cream* twice a day for eight or ten days to either warts or corns and they will disappear; nothing better.

The Bath.—Always use a teaspoonful of *Karbo Cream* in the water when taking a bath. It will stop itching, sweeten, purify, and soften the skin. Also acts as a defence against contagious diseases.

For Private Use, as an injection or wash for either men or women, use 15 to 20 drops to a pint of warm water. It cures urethral and vaginal discharges, reduces inflammation, stops pain, and kills all disease germs.

Perspiring, Fetid Feet.—*Karbo Cream* is a sovereign remedy for this obnoxious trouble. Soak the feet in a strong solution twice a week, especially during warm weather. The result obtained will please you.

Where There Is Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, or Consumption, etc.—Use strong solution of *Karbo Cream* constantly. It will destroy all germs and prevent the spread of these dangerous diseases. It will disinfect, cleanse, purify and help to heal cuts, wounds, ulcers, bites or stings, skin abrasions, chapped hands, or sores, of any kind.

Whitewash.—Use strong solution in all lime mixtures; disinfects, and makes the lime stick much better.

For Veterinary, Farm, and Garden Uses, Stables, Kennels, etc., sprinkle freely all floors, troughs, mangers, pens, etc., with one-half pint to a pail of water.

• *Mange on Horses.*—Wash all affected parts with a solution of one-half pint to a gallon of water.

Ulcers, Sores, Wounds, etc.—Take one part to fifty parts of water for washing sores, wounds, mud scratches, grease-heel, thrush, etc.

To Keep Off Flies, Destroy Insects, etc.—One ounce to two quarts of water. Either use as a spray or sponge all parts of body twice a day.

Mange and Fleas on Dogs and Cats.—Take a tablespoonful to a quart of warm water. Apply thoroughly to all parts of the body with a brush. Four to six applications will effect a permanent cure.

Hen Lice.—One part to fifty parts of water. Spray or sprinkle all parts of nests, coops, and houses once a week during the summer months. Paint the roosts with a mixture of equal parts of Karbo Cream, flour, sulphur, and coal oil. Apply hot. A sure exterminator and preventative. Add a few drops of Karbo Cream to the chicken's drinking water to keep them healthy.

For the Garden.—It is infallible for destroying bugs that eat and destroy young cucumbers, squash, or pumpkin plants. Spray with a solution of one part to one hundred parts of water. Same solution for spraying in hot-houses, rose bushes, vines, or shrubs of any kind.

Hog Cholera.—By sprinkling the pens once a week during the hot months with a strong solution of Karbo Cream and adding a few drops of the strong fluid to the swill or drinking-water occasionally, you will not need have any fear of hog cholera getting into your herd.

Remember this Maxim:—A few cents' worth of prevention is worth many dollars' worth of cure. The great majority of the people of this country are just beginning to realize that it is absolutely necessary for their health and comfort to use a liberal amount of disinfectants, antiseptics, and germicides constantly. Karbo Cream is manufactured on strictly scientific principles, so as to create the greatest amount of antiseptic qualities, and will be found altogether reliable under all circumstances.

Price, in bottles, 50 cents; in gallon cans, \$2.00.

MY GOODS ARE RELIABLE—THE EXPENSE IS LITTLE.

DR. LESURE'S REMEDIES FOR FAMILY USE.

Several of my Specific Remedies will be found just as valuable for family use as they are for veterinary practice. The only essential point in administering them is to remember that the dose for a horse is usually ten to twelve times greater than the dose for a man; otherwise, as to strength and purity, the Medicines have no difference whatever. I am continually receiving many kind letters from people assuring me of the great benefit they have received from their use.

Colic and Cramps.—Take five drops of the No. 1 Colic Cure every 15 minutes until relieved. As it is very bitter, most people prefer taking it in sweetened water.

Chills and Fever.—Take at once two- to three-drop doses of the Fever drops in half a teaspoonful of water every hour until four to six doses are taken, when the time between doses may be extended to two hours. Never give over three drops at a single dose; but if the chill is heavy, it may be given every 30 minutes at first.

Inflammation of Bowels.—Treat same as for Chills, and take a tablespoonful of castor- or sweet oil every three hours until the bowels are in a lax condition. Rub the Special Liniment over the abdomen and keep as quiet as possible until all pain has subsided.

Inflammation of Stomach or Bowels.—Treat same as for Chills, and apply the Special Liniment to abdomen. Take tablespoonful doses of castor- or sweet oil until a lax



USE IN THE NICK OF TIME.

condition of the bowels is secured. Keep the body in as quiet a condition as possible.

Coughs and Colds.—There is no family preparation on the market that will favorably compare with my Cough and Tonic Drops for breaking up a cough, either new or old, or for relieving a cold. Take ten drops on sugar every two to four hours, according to the severity of the case.

Bronchial Affections.—Treat with Cough and Tonic Drops same as for Coughs and Colds, and apply the Special Liniment to the throat and chest.

Indigestion.—As a tonic and stomach regulator Dr. Lesure's Cough and Tonic Drops stand unequaled. Its action upon the stomach, liver, and kidneys is so beneficial that the result will astonish the most skeptical who will give it a trial. If you have indigestion, loss of appetite, or a run-down, tired feeling, or if your kidneys do not act properly, take three 10-drop doses daily in a little water for two weeks, and the result will be altogether satisfactory.

Sore Gums.—Apply Dr. Lesure's All-Healing Balm at least three times a day.

Dr. Lesure's Family Liniment.—As an external remedy for family use, this Liniment should be kept on hand at all times. It is not greasy or sticky, and has no disagreeable smell to annoy the user. One application will convince any one of its great penetrating qualities. It has no equal for removing pain, for reducing Sprains, or for relieving Rheumatic Soreness, Stiff Joints, Inflammation, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bee Stings, Mosquito Bites, and Ivy Poisoning. Strengthens Weak Ankles and relaxes Sore Muscles. Its great strength makes it both the best and the cheapest family liniment in existence.

Directions.—Never apply any liniment until the affected part has been thoroughly bathed with water, as hot as the patient can stand it, from five to twenty minutes. This will remove all greasy substance and open the pores of the skin. If the skin is highly inflamed or shows tenderness, simply bathe the parts lightly, without rubbing in. When quick action is desired, apply the Liniment in greater quantity, with plenty of friction, and cover with flannel cloths. Should there be too much irritation produced, apply sweet oil or vaseline.

ALWAYS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

Mosquito and Poisonous Insect Bites will have no terrors for people who keep a bottle of Lesure's Family Liniment on hand. It kills the poison and gives instant relief. A few drops rubbed on the hands and face when camping out will keep mosquitoes away.

Rheumatism.—Apply the Liniment freely and take internally five-drop doses of equal parts of spirits of turpentine and oil of wintergreen three times a day. This treatment has cured many obstinate cases.

Toothache.—Saturate a small lump of cotton and apply to cavity of tooth.

Sore Feet.—Many people are troubled with perspiring and tender feet. To secure foot comfort, bathe the feet once a day in cold water, adding 60 drops of Karbo Cream. Wipe dry and apply a light application of Dr. Lesure's Liniment.

Athletes will find Dr. Lesure's Liniment a reliable remedy in every respect for Knotted Cords, Sore Muscles, Sore Feet, Wrenched Back or Ankle, Bumps, Sprains and Bruises. Many professional ball players call it "Lesure's Get There Liniment."

Warts or Corns.—Apply Karbo Cream, full strength, to either Warts or Corns twice a day for 10 days, and they will disappear. Nothing better.

Dandruff.—There is no preparation on earth that will remove Dandruff from the scalp like one teaspoonful of Karbo Cream in a quart of warm water. Rub the solution in well with the hands, allowing it to remain for a few minutes; then rinse the hair with cold water.

The Bath. Always add a tablespoonful of Karbo Cream to the water when taking a bath. It will stop itching, and sweeten, purify, and soften the skin. Also acts as a defense against contagious diseases.

For Private Use as an injection or wash for either men or women. Use 15 to 20 drops in a pint of warm water. It cures urethral and vaginal discharges, reduces inflammation, stops pain, and kills all disease germs.

Perspiring, Fetid Feet.—Karbo Cream is a sovereign remedy for this obnoxious trouble. Soak the feet in a strong solution twice a week, especially during warm weather. The result will be satisfactory.

Where there is Smallpox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc.— Use strong solution of Karbo Cream constantly. It will destroy all germs and prevent the spread of these dangerous diseases. It will also disinfect, cleanse, purify, and help to heal Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Bites or Stings, Skin Abrasions, Chapped Hands, or sores of any kind.

Karbo Cream is a necessity in every home, office, factory, stable, or any place where people live or domestic animals are kept. Prices in one-, five-, and ten-gallon lots, also by barrel, furnished on application.

A FEW THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

That in these days of great competition, most horsemen do their work with a rush and also feed their horses with a rush, watering in the same manner, and then kick because their horses get out of condition, or rely on some cheap stock food to help them out. Think it over.

That when horses are worked hard and fed heavily, they need a good tonic and renovator to keep their digestive organs in a strong and healthy condition. Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders keep horses well.

That cheap horse medicines are like cheap shoddy clothes—no good.

That Dr. Lesure's celebrated Cough and Tonic Drops is the remedy for a sick horse that will not eat. Just place 30 drops on his tongue three times a day for a few days and note the result.

That all of Dr. Lesure's famous Remedies are guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906, Serial No. 550, and that they are subject to government inspection at all times. You take no chances when using Lesure's.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial in praise of your Veterinary Remedies. I have had charge of seventy-five horses for a company for ten years, and I have used all kinds of remedies, but I find your Remedies are the best of all. I cannot recommend them too highly to all horsemen.

Yours very truly,

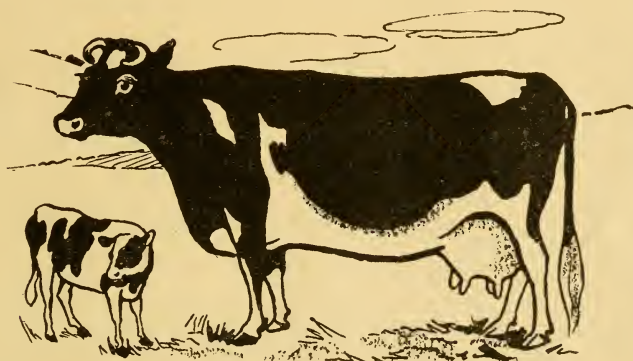
J. I. OLLIVETTE.

YOUR HORSE NEEDS MORE CARE THAN YOURSELF.

DR. LESURE'S REMEDIES FOR COWS AND CATTLE.

Cattle are Subject to some very dangerous diseases; but as their life is less artificial and their structure less complex, they are not liable to the great variety of ailments that affect the horse. The general pathology of the horse and ox being little different, the fundamental rules for treatment in both, when not particularized, will be found the same.

Bloat, Colic, or Scours.—Give at once Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure in 30-drop doses; a sure and speedy cure.



Run-down Condition.—Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders cure indigestion and loss of appetite, make rich red blood and greatly improve the flow of milk. One trial will convince any dairyman of the value of this treatment.

Sore Teats, Rotten Claws.—Dr. Lesure's All-Healing Balm is the remedy, cheap, safe and sure, for any kind of wounds.

Milk Fever, Inflammation of the Womb, etc.—Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops will be found indispensable for these ailments. This remedy should be kept at hand in every well-regulated dairy stable. When a cow shows signs of fever, give at once a quart of raw linseed oil, follow with 30-drop doses of Fever Drops every hour until four to six doses are given. With good

CARELESSNESS CAUSES THE DEATH OF MANY ANIMALS.

nursing added to this treatment, no man need worry, call a veterinary surgeon, or give any other medicine. It is well to give a few doses of Fever Drops and Renovator Powders to cows before and after calving. They make healthy cows, strong calves, and pure, rich milk. The above treatment is used exclusively by a surgeon who makes dairy practice a specialty, and who has personally informed me that he never loses a case that he is called to treat in any reasonable time.

Cattle Surgery is in no respect different from that practiced among horses. Wounds are treated in the same manner; and strains, sprains, bruises, etc., are also to be treated the same as in horses.

Foul in Hoof.—Cleanse with disinfectant and pack with Hoof Ointment.

Cattle Obstetrics is not very varied. Young cows of very full habits oftentimes have superabundant secretion of milk before calving, sometimes from cold taken. The same will occur after calving also. In either case give a mild, dry diet, or hay. Bathe the udder freely with Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops and give 30-drop doses every two hours internally. There will be no caked udder where this treatment is followed. As much pain follows these troubles, treatment should be prompt.

Vermin, Lice, Bad Odor, etc.—Kambo Cream Disinfectant is the remedy. It kills lice, parasites, or any skin germ affections, and wards off contagious diseases by thoroughly disinfecting the animals, stable, etc., where it is applied. It is cheap, safe, and certain. When diluted with water, one gallon of the fluid makes a barrel strong enough for any use.

The Process of Calving.—Usually performed without much difficulty; sometimes, however, crosspresentation takes place, and sometimes a constriction of parts prevents the natural passage of the calf. To act properly on these occasions great patience is required and much mildness; many valuable cows have been lost by brutal pulling. We have seen all the men and boys on a farm mustered to pull at a rope affixed to a calf partly protruding, which, when it was finally brought away, was dead; and the mother soon died also, from the protrusion of the parts this brutal force brought about. A steady, moderate pull during the strain of the animal will assist much, if the attention has first been directed to the situation of the calf to see that the position is

such as not to obstruct its progress; otherwise the calf must be forced back and turned or placed aright. Never hurry or get excited. Give assistance at the proper time when needed, and nature will do the rest.

To Prevent Aborting.—Feed Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders. Bone meal is also advised by some as being a preventative.

For Constipation.—Feed well-cooked mash, carrots, and soft foods of any kind, and add a dose of Dr. Lesure's Renovator with a pint of linseed meal every day for a week or ten days.

Garget in Cows.—This trouble usually occurs in cows that are well-fed, and in good condition when calving. It affects mostly one or two parts of the udder, which becomes caked by the inflamed condition.

Treatment.—Give at once a quart of raw linseed oil or a pound of Epsom salts. Feed only dry food; clean hay is best for two or three days. Bathe the affected parts of the udder freely with Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops twice a day, and give internally 30-drop doses of same three times a day for two days. Milk clean as soon as possible, and you will be pleased with the results.

Salt.—A milk cow should have at least two ounces of salt every day, as it increases the flow of milk, makes sweeter butter, and keeps the digestive organs strong, insuring a healthy, profitable cow.

Poor Feeders.—Cause: Musty feed, overworked digestive apparatus, etc. Give lime-water in drink, feed two doses of Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders daily for one week. This will bring any animal back to normal condition.

Dr. Lesure's Special Liniment is a great antiseptic and germ killer for foot rot, and also for scabs and grub worms in sheep and mange in cattle. Every raiser of stock and every farm should keep this liniment on hand.

SOUTH BEND, IND., Jan. 15, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: In regard to your line of Medicines I will say that after a thorough trial they are the best I have ever used.

The Colic Cure works like a charm; in fact the whole line is indispensable to anyone having horses, and I heartily recommend them.

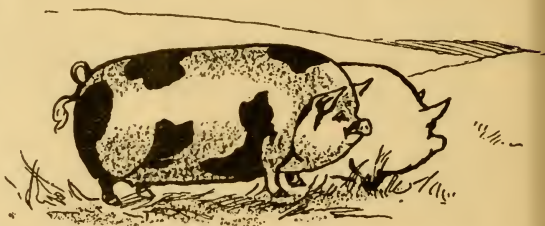
Yours truly,

G. W. REYNOLDS, Mgr.,
Newman & Co., Hack Line.

NOBODY LOOKS AT AN OLD PLUG.

THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF HOGS WITH DR. LESURE'S REMEDIES.

The general treatment for sick and diseased hogs never seems to have been practiced with much success by any one. Yet it has become an old saying among medical men that the stomach and intestines of the hog resemble the same organs in man. It is a well-known fact that the hog, when in a healthy condition, is a most wonderfully courageous animal, both pugnacious and determined under all circumstances. When sick, however, hogs soon become very helpless creatures, losing all energy to help themselves in the least and in many cases refusing food altogether; and as their nature makes it very difficult to administer treatment except in their food, the all-important question for all breeders to decide naturally would be, Which will be the most profitable to practice, in every possible way to prevent disease among his herd, or rely on some treatment advanced after some of the animals have become infected? Certainly the former is the more economical and common-sense view of the matter. Many otherwise good business men have the erroneous idea that the hog is such a filthy animal by nature that it needs very little care from a sanitary point of view. This is altogether wrong, as practical



experience has many times proved that if the pens are kept fairly clean where hogs are confined, with dry straw added occasionally for a litter, they will soon adjust themselves to clean habits depositing droppings and urine in a certain quarter of the pen, which they are very careful not to inhabit for any other purpose. It is certainly a pleasing sight to look at a herd of well-cared-for, clean-bristled, and good-conditioned Chester Whites, or any other breed; and it is very rare that people who will give them the amount of care that they deserve, with a proper diet, have any reason to complain of financial loss through sickness or contagious diseases.

KEEP A GOOD SUPPLY OF REMEDIES ON HAND.

Care and Feeding.—First, keep the hogs in as clean and dry a place as possible. Avoid all wet marshes or low lands for their run, see that they have a cool, shady place to rest and pure fresh water to drink. Never allow them to get at refuse or filthy matter of any kind, and protect them from bacilli and disease germs that lurk in stagnant water pools. Hogs will often root off more flesh than good feed will put on. The nose ring will stop this. Brood sows are especially vicious rooters. Charcoal is very good for hogs at all times. When hogs are confined, the pens, which are the safest place for them to avoid sickness, should be kept clean and be thoroughly disinfected with a strong solution of Karbo Cream; also add some to lime, and whitewash all pens at least once a month. A crushed ration of mixed grains is best for growing shoats. A liberal supply of clover is also good. Add a few drops of Karbo Cream to their drink; it will keep them disease-proof. Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders will make pure red blood and cause a rapid growth.

Cholera or Swine Plague.—This is the most dangerous disease that hogs are subject to, proving fatal in most cases, often carrying off whole herds. It has been characterized by many authorities as a specific type of blood-poison caused by germs (bacilli) from filthy conditions. It is contagious, often being traced directly to the introduction of hogs from distant states. There is so much Hog Cholera in the great swine producing States of the Middle West that it is impossible to keep stock-cars and stock-yards free from infection. As soon as this disease appears, the infected animals should be separated from the herd and quarantined for at least ten weeks.

Symptoms.—General prostration; snout and ears have a dark ash or lead color; squeals of anguish, showing great distress, followed by red blotches on neck and body, which soon turn to a dark blue as the disease advances. Death usually follows in from 12 to 36 hours.

Treatment.—Must be prompt and energetic if any cure is to be hoped for. Give at once as an emetic one-half ounce blood-root, and 30 drops tincture of lobelia in a gill of strong mustard water. Follow with 20-drop doses of Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops every hour until four to six doses are given. If the animal will drink, add one-half ounce of saltpetre (nitre) and two ounces of Epsom salts to the water. This will cool the blood and keep

the bowels in a lax condition. Give my Cough and Tonic Drops in 30-drop doses three times a day. It is a great tonic and diuretic for all domestic animals. Adding five drops of Karbo Cream for each hog in the drinking water twice a week is almost a sure preventative against Cholera.

Apoplexy, Fits.—This complaint is confined to overfed or very fat hogs.

Symptoms.—Falls over suddenly with legs outstretched twitching of muscles, and convulsive breathing, as if in a fit. Treatment must be quick. Inject at once with glycerine or a strong solution of soap and water, adding a little salt. Turn a stream of cold water on head and neck or use cracked ice in a sack. As soon as the animal has recovered sufficiently, give one-half ounce of oil of sassafras and three ounces of Epsom salts. Repeat until the evacuations of the bowels become free. Reduce the feed and give three 30-drop doses of my Cough and Tonic Drops for a few days.

Skin Disease, Itch, etc.—Often caused by an overheated condition or impure blood. Give doses of Epsom salts as directed and apply the All-Healing Balm externally, adding a few doses of Renovator Powders. This will soon effect a cure.

Lice.—Take two ounces of Karbo Cream, full strength, one-half pound of melted lard, and one gallon of kerosene oil; shake well before applying. This mixture will be found a sure exterminator of lice or ticks. One application is sufficient. Whitewash all pens, or spray with solution of Karbo Cream.

Worms.—Many thousands of dollars in feed are wasted every year on hogs infected with worms. Dr. Lesure's Worm Annihilator given in one-half-package doses twice a day in bran mash will dispel these parasites in a short time and improve the general condition very much.

Constipation.—Very often caused by milk diet. Change diet and add the Renovator Powders, one dose package to every three hogs, for a week.

Feeding Pigs.—Crushed oats with milk is one of the best diets for young pigs; not too much at a time, but feed often. The stomach of young pigs is very small and can easily be overloaded, as they have ravenous appetites. Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders will be found a sovereign remedy for swine at all times.

Scours can always be traced to indigestion. Charcoal and sulphur, with a few doses of Renovator Powders, stop Scouring and aid digestion.

Piles.—Found generally in pigs fed on refuse milk from a creamery or cheese factory, which causes extreme constipation. Give purge of Epsom salts or castor oil. Grease the protruding rectum with sweet oil and inject the All-Healing Balm three times a day for two days. Feed crushed feed, with pure water to drink.

Abscess.—Abscesses are generally found on the under side of the neck, on the legs, or in the groins. They are sometimes caused by blows that bruise the bone; more often by impure blood and a general run-down condition. Apply my Electric Hoof Ointment, to soften the skin, until they come to a head; then open with a knife, so that the corruption can be freely discharged. Syringe the cavity with a solution of Karbo Cream. This will disinfect and heal. It is very important to feed the Renovator Powders in bran mashes during treatment.

Rheumatism.—Take oil of wintergreen, oil of sassafras, and spirits of turpentine, each one ounce; mix and give 30-drop doses three times a day for three or four days. Rub the legs well with a corn-cob or stiff brush and apply the Special Liniment to the parts affected and over the spine. Feed soft food, adding Renovator Powders.

Things to Remember.—That pork is the principal meat diet of most families; that healthy pork cannot be expected from filthy and disease-laden quarters; that Karbo Cream disinfectant kills germs and purifies the air, is cheap and is a necessity where domestic animals are kept for profit; that no man can afford to combine filth and disease germs with what he or his family expects to eat.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 2, 1907.

DR. J. G. LESURE, Keene, N. H.

Dear Sir: We wish to add our testimonial to Dr. Lesure's Veterinary Medicines. We have used them for the last fourteen years, and can cheerfully recommend them to all owners of horses and catle.

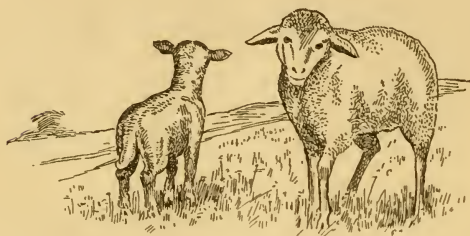
Yours respectfully,

SMEDLEY BROS. & Co.

MY REMEDIES ARE ALL PUT UP IN HANDY FORM.

DISEASES OF SHEEP AND HOW TO TREAT THEM WITH DR. LESURE'S REMEDIES.

The diseases of sheep are numerous, for these animals are now so highly cultivated that they may be regarded in some respects as artificial machines; and thus as a natural consequence they are subject to a variety of artificial defects and maladies. Being the most timid of all domestic animals, they are naturally more susceptible to disease when scattered over such a wide expanse of territory and through such different climates as this country



subjects them to. Distemper, Sniffles, Catarrh, etc., seem to be the most troublesome ailments that sheep are subject to, soon causing debility and a general run-down condition, from which recovery is slow, unless prompt

treatment is given. Dr. Lesure's Cough and Tonic Drops, in 10- to 15-drop doses twice a day, will soon relieve any cough and will act finely as a tonic in building up the system when it is in a run-down condition.

Bronchitis, or inflammation of the bronchial tubes, is very dangerous, causing convulsive coughing, running at the nose, etc. Dr. Lesure's Cough and Tonic Drops, in 10- to 15-drop doses, placed well back on the tongue, will effect a cure in a few days. Feed Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders, one powder to three sheep, to cleanse the system.

Pneumonia.—Brought on by sudden exposure, causing chills and fever, with great thirst. Death follows in from one to two days unless treatment is prompt. Give a mild physic at once, if the animal is constipated, and follow with drenches of 10 grains of tartar emetic and one dram of ground ginger in four ounces of warm water. Sometimes the symptoms of Pneumonia are not immediately followed by death, but degenerate into an ulceration of the lungs. The affection is then called Glanders Rot. This stage is always fatal.

WE WARRANT EVERY BOTTLE.

A Chronic Cough in sheep, when not symptomatic of Rot, is easily cured by a change of pasturage and a few doses of Dr. Lesure's Cough and Tonic Drops.

Inflammation of the Stomach occurs from various causes, a common one being the eating of noxious vegetables, and produces the affection termed "Tremblings." It also produces the "Grass Ill" in lambs, which latter is always accompanied with black foetid fœces, and is readily removed by an ounce of castor oil; while the former usually yields to half an ounce of turpentine beaten up with the yolk of an egg. Some herbs, as *Atropa belladonna*, when eaten produces spasmodic affections, often called "Leaping Ill." In such cases take two drams of powdered aloes, beat up with the yolk of an egg, add three ounces of water, and give the whole as a drench.

Hoven, or Wind Colic.—Sheep are as liable to be distended with an enormous collection of gas in the stomach, the same as cattle. Give 10-drop doses of Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure. A strong solution of salt and water, given as a drench, is also beneficial.

Scouring is the diarrhœa of sheep and, in very hot weather, soon carries them off. It should be early attended to by separating the affected and housing them. First give an ounce dose of castor oil, and follow with tablespoonful doses of the following mixture: Powdered chalk, one ounce; tannin one-half ounce; extract of witch-hazel, one-half pint. Feed my Renovator Powders for a week.

Care of Ewes.—When nearing lambing season, the ewes should have special attention in every particular. Strong, healthy ewes are sure to drop robust lambs. For at least one month before the time for lambing, all ewes should be fed Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders, one dose box to three sheep at least three times a week. Add a liberal amount of linseed meal, with wheat bran and salt, to their diet to keep the bowels in a smooth lax condition. For Colic or after-pains, a few 5-drop doses of my No. 1 Colic Cure will relieve them in a short time.

Caked Udder.—Bathe the udder thoroughly with Dr. Lesure's Fever Drops. One or two applications will effect a positive cure.

Salting Sheep.—A very successful sheep raiser once informed me that he always made it a rule to mix a quantity of flowers of sulphur with the salt and found it kept his herd almost disease-proof.

Constipation—Sheep often become constipated, especially during the winter months. The ailment often becomes so acute that it causes them to moan with pain when voiding dung. Give three to five ounces Epsom salts, also injections of melted lard or linseed oil.

Inflamed Liver Yellows are liver affections arising from fever setting in that organ or from obstructed bile irritating it. Sometimes there are strong marks of fever and at others more of putrid corruption. Give once each day three grains of calomel for six days, then work it off with a physic of two ounces of castor oil or four ounces of Epsom salts. Separate those affected from the herd, to a salt marsh if possible, and feed my Renovator Powders daily for a while to tone up the system.

Foot Rot.—This disease is similar to Rotten Claw in cattle and should be treated promptly. It is mostly caused by wet pastures or foul matter in yards or sheds where the sheep are housed. The first symptom is a slight limping movement, which rapidly increases to a severe lameness when treatment is postponed. First, the foot should be thoroughly examined and all diseased matter removed from the cleft between the toes with a sharp knife. Then apply a strong solution of Karbo Cream to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect all the parts affected. The very best and surest way to accomplish this is to construct a trough about twenty feet long and just wide enough for one sheep to stand in, board up the sides, and then place in it a solution of one part of Karbo Cream to thirty parts of warm water so as to cover the bottom to a depth of about two inches. Run the sheep into this solution. Four or five sheep can be treated at one time. Allow them to remain in the foot-bath from ten to fifteen minutes at a time. Remove and apply the All-Healing Balm. A few treatments will effect a permanent cure. Feed my Renovator Powders, to throw off all impure matter from the blood.

How to Protect Sheep from Gadfly.—This fly is very dangerous to sheep, as it lays its eggs in the nostrils during the months of August and September. There they are hatched into worms that crawl up through nasal channels into the head, oftentimes eating through to the brain. The best protection is tar, well smeared over the sheep's nose during these two months. Also spread tar over lick boards and sprinkle fine salt over it. Prevention is always better than trying to cure.

How to Know Age of Sheep.—At one year old, sheep have eight small teeth in front lower jaw, called incisors or cutters, all very uniform in size; at two years old, the two middle ones have fallen out, being replaced by two large ones; at three years, a small one appears on each side of the large ones; at four years, they have six large teeth, at five years, the whole eight are large teeth; at six years old, the teeth show a worn condition, sometimes several being partly broken, while in other cases one or two teeth are entirely missing.

Milk-sick Lambs.—Caused by taking too much milk into the stomach from a full udder; comes on suddenly, causing a swollen and distressed appearance. The milk has become like thick curd in the stomach. Give at once 30 drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a tablespoonful of water and follow with an ounce of sweet oil or the same of powdered magnesia.

Diarrhœa in Lambs.—Treat with same kind of medicine and same size of doses as you would give to children: powdered chalk, laudanum, peppermint drops, ginger, etc. Follow with small dose of Epsom salts or castor oil.

To Destroy Sheep Ticks.—Make a solution of 75 gallons of warm water and one gallon of Karbo Cream. This will make the finest sheep dip in the world, as it will destroy all ticks and will not injure either the sheep or the wool. The best time to dip sheep is soon after shearing time, as then the ticks will be found on the lambs, having no shelter on the sheared sheep. It takes three persons to dip sheep properly—two to hold and dip the animal, the third to squeeze the wool with the sheep held over the tub. Be sure to keep the head out of the solution.

How to Fatten Sheep.—Clover hay, when cut while in full bloom and properly cured, will fatten sheep. A sheep weighing 100 to 110 pounds will consume about 20 pounds of hay in a week, and take on about two pounds in weight. By adding a small ration of good oatseach day, the fattening process will be made much more rapid. Pine boughs given occasionally will increase the appetite. Remember that Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders saves its cost many times over in aiding digestion, purifying the blood, and causing a fine, healthy appearance in all domestic animals.

Castrating Lambs.—May be performed any time from the age of a fortnight to that of a month or six weeks.

Poison.—Sheep are often poisoned by eating laurel or ivy, as it is commonly called (not the magnolium). The symptoms are: foaming at the mouth, and then vomiting the half-masticated leaves and green juice, by which the mouth of the animal is often discolored.

Remedy.—Take a gill of either sweet oil, hog's lard, or fresh butter; mix with a pint of new milk. If taken seasonably this will effect a cure. Or an egg may be given to each of the diseased in the shape of a bolus, by simply breaking the shell and slipping the yolk and as much of the white as practicable down the throat. The sheep, after swallowing the egg, will vomit up the leaves and green juice, but none of the eggs. To cows give four times the quantity.

Sore Nipples.—Lambs often die of hunger from their dams refusing them suck. The cause of this is either Sore Nipples or Tumor in the udder, in which violent pain is caused by the bunting of the lamb. My All-Healing Balm heals Sore Nipples and allays inflammation.

GESTATION PERIOD OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The mare is said to be in foal eleven months, or 330 days. Young mares sometimes foal at ten months, while others have extended the time to one year, and in rare cases to 400 days. A mare kept at regular work will breed longer than one not having any exercise, and as a rule foal stronger colts.

The best years to breed a mare are from 4 to 15 years continuously.

The period of gestation in the cow is about 40 weeks or 9 calendar months; in the ewe, five months or 150 days; in the sow, 110 to 130 days; and in the bitch, from 60 to 65 days. The heifer can be safely bred when fourteen months old.

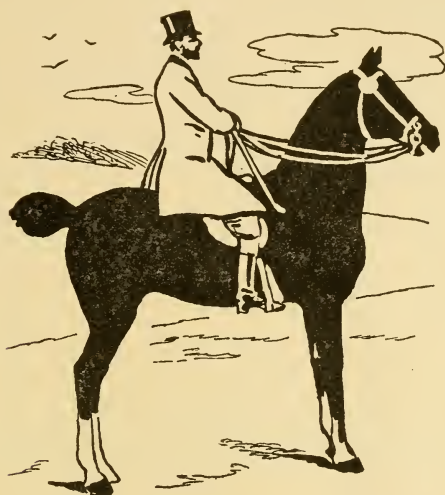
BRISTOL, CONN., Jan. 15, 1907.

DR. LESURE.

Dear Sir: I have used your remedies for a number of years with the best of results. I never have had anything to equal the Colic Cure, Ointment and Cough Drops. Can cure the worst case of Heaves in two months.

Respectfully,
THOMAS LEVITT.

EVERYBODY ADMIRES A GOOD HORSE.



SOME PRACTICAL HINTS.

Never purchase a horse until you have seen it harnessed, hitched, and unharnessed, and have examined its wind, eyes, and feet carefully. Remember that cheap horses as a rule are dear at any price. Never trade horses with a stranger or give a cash consideration.

Remember it is easier and more profitable to prevent disease than to cure it. Feed Dr. Lesure's Renovator Powders and prevent stomach and bowel trouble. At the first sign of worms get a 50-cent package of my Worm Annihilator. Follow directions carefully, and it will dispel the parasites in a short time.

Teeth.—Have your horse's teeth examined at least once a year. Incomplete mastication will cause indigestion. Neither food nor medicine can do much good when the horse is not grinding his food properly.

Beware of the man who tells you that you will surely be cheated unless you buy and use his stock-in-trade. Good goods are like good deeds; they will show for themselves.

YOUR HORSE NEEDS MORE CARE THAN YOURSELF.

Never employ a surgeon by the year. Call him when you need him; then settle promptly. You will receive better service. Many horses die every year from lack of prompt treatment.

Colic is dangerous if not treated in the early stages. Keep Dr. Lesure's Colic Cure on hand at all times. It is safe, sure, and easy to give. Follow with a few doses of the Fever Drops to ward off inflammation of the bowels.

When you are compelled to drive your horse into a heated condition, see that it is cooled off properly. A few 30-drop doses of my Fever Drops and a good hand rubbing may save you a valuable horse.

Blankets were made to protect the horse, not for ornaments on the carriage or sleigh.

The Stable should be light, dry, and well ventilated, so that the ammonia and other gases can escape. See that all feeding-boxes are kept sweet and clean, and disinfect the floors.

Never strike your horse suddenly when on slippery streets. The whip should be used only in cases of emergency. A firm word of encouragement will cause a well-trained horse to do his best.

Filthy Stalls cause Thrush, Scratches, and Grease-Heel. Remove the manure daily.

Never force your horse past an object he shies at with the whip. Give him time to recover from his fright; then speak to him gently, when he will move on without fear.

Horses that are fed heavily and worked hard should have the feed reduced, or changed to bran and oat mash when idle, if only for a few days; otherwise you can expect Azoturia, Paralysis, etc., when putting them to work again.

Avoid leaving a horse that has been driven warm to stand facing a cold wind.

Never breed an unsound mare nor breed to an unsound horse. You cannot expect a colt to be better than its sire or dam.

Treat all skin abrasions or harness galls as soon as noticed. Remember the "stitch in time" maxim.

Horse Stalls should be at least six feet wide and ten feet long, sloping slightly to the rear.

Never quarrel with your horse. Be firm, but kind. Remember that he is a noble, high-spirited animal and should be treated well under all circumstances.

Never purchase a horse with a weak, narrow chest; the broader the chest the stronger the constitution.

Remember that Dr. Lesure's Electric Hoof Ointment grows smooth, soft, and tough hoofs.

Always keep a full line of my Specific Remedies in the stable. They are safe, sure, and reliable.

Every well-regulated farm should have an assortment of my Remedies on hand at all times. They will save you time, worry, and special trips to town for medicines or the surgeon. The lack of prompt treatment for their domestic animals is costing the farmers of this country thousands of dollars every year.

Do not forget that many of Dr. Lesure's Famous Remedies are the very best that can be obtained for family use.

SITFASTS.

Sitfasts occur from the part being frequently bruised with a saddle or collar until it becomes extremely hard, and after remaining some length of time it is not unlike a horny substance. A satisfactory cure cannot be expected unless the knife is used, cutting them entirely out, after which the fresh wound can be healed with the greatest ease in a very short time with Dr. Lesure's All-Healing Balm.

BLAZE OR STAR.

When you have a pair of horses that match well in every respect except that one has a blaze or star in the face, it becomes very interesting and important to know how to make their faces match and to give them stars precisely alike. This may be done in the following manner: Take a razor and shave off the hair the form and size you wish the star to be made; then take a small quantity of oil of vitriol and with a feather anoint the part once, which will be quite sufficient. After the application of the vitriol the part will become a little sore and inflamed. Heal the sore with Dr. Lesure's All-Healing Balm and grease the spot with castor oil, when the hair will grow out entirely white.

EVOLUTION OF THE TWO-MINUTE HORSE.

Yankee (2.59) was the first to trot a mile under three minutes. That was on June 5, 1806. Lady Suffolk was the first in the 2.30 list, she making a mark of 2.29½ at Beacon Course, October 15, 1845. Flora Temple (2.19¾), at Kalamazoo, October 15, 1859, heralded the way for the 2.20 class. Dexter made a stallion record of 2.17¼ at Buffalo, August 14, 1867. Smuggler, at Hartford, August 31, 1876, lowered this mark to 2.15¼. Rarus made a gelding record of 2.13¼ at Buffalo, August 11, 1878. Goldsmith Maid made the first record below 2.15 by trotting a mile at Rochester, August 12, 1874, in 2.14¾. Jay Eye See got a mark of 2.09¼ at Cleveland in 1884, and Maud S., the following year, at Cleveland, did a mile in 2.08¾. Later records were: Axtell, three-year-old stallion record of 2.12, at Terre Haute, October, 1889; Sunol, 2.08¼, at Stockton, Cal., October, 1891; Arion, two-year-old, 2.10¾, at Stockton, October, 1891; Nancy Hanks, 2.04 (bicycle-wheeled sulky), at Terre Haute, September, 1892; Directum, four-year-old, 2.05¼, at Nashville, October 1893; Alix, 2.03¾, at Galesburg, Ill., September, 1894; The Abbott, 2.03¼, at Terre Haute, September, 1900; Cresceus, 2.02¾, at Cleveland, July, 1901; Major Delmar, 2.02¼, at Readville, August, 1903; Lou Dillon, 1.58½, at Memphis, October, 1903; Dan Patch, 1.55, at St. Paul, September, 1906.

Minimum Weights of Produce.

The following are minimum weights of certain articles of produce, according to the laws of the United States:

	Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.
Wheat.....	60 lbs.	Dried Peaches.....	33 lbs.
Corn, in the ear.....	70 "	Dried Apples.....	26 "
Corn, shelled.....	56 "	Clover Seed.....	60 "
Rye.....	56 "	Flax Seed.....	56 "
Buckwheat.....	48 "	Millet Seed.....	50 "
Barley.....	48 "	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	50 "
Oats.....	32 "	Timothy Seed.....	45 "
Peas.....	60 "	Blue Grass Seed.....	44 "
White Beans.....	60 "	Hemp Seed.....	44 "
Castor Beans.....	46 "	Corn Meal.....	48 "
White Potatoes.....	60 "	Ground Peas.....	24 "
Sweet Potatoes.....	55 "	Malt.....	34 "
Onions.....	57 "	Bran.....	20 "
Turnips.....	55 "		

MY GOODS ARE RELIABLE—THE EXPENSE IS LITTLE.

Antidotes for Poisons.

Send for a physician.

Induce vomiting by tickling throat with feather or finger.

POISONS.

ANTIDOTES.

Acids	Give magnesia, lime water, or soap suds. After giving the above alkalis, follow with teas, such as flaxseed, gum Arabic, or slippery elm.
Oxalic, sulphuric, oil of vitriol, Muriatic.	
Carbolic Acid	Sweet oil, milk, whites of eggs. After these, flaxseed tea may be given.
Alkalies	Give vegetable acids, such as vinegar or lemon juice, in water.
Potash, lye, ammonia.	
Narcotics	Give strong coffee. Keep the patient moving; do not allow him to sleep under any consideration.
Opium, morphine, laudanum, paregoric, soothing syrups.	
Iodine in all its forms	Starch and water, whites of eggs, milk, or strong tea.
Creosote	Use the same antidote as in the case of carbolic acid.
Corrosive Sublimate	Give milk and whites of eggs in large doses.
Bedbug poison, saltpetre, sugar of lead, blue vitriol.	
Arsenic, etc.	Give sweet oil, raw eggs, flour and water, or lime water.
Paris green, rat-poison, compounds, poison fly-paper.	
Strychnine	Keep patient quiet; give strong mustard water.
Tincture Nux Vomica, Tincture Aconite.	
Ether, Chloral, Chloroform	Dash cold water in the face and on chest.

Help in Case of Accidents.

Drowning.—Loosen clothing, if any. 2. Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. 3. Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief, or a pin with string if necessary. 4. Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides up above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently but persistently. 5. Apply warmth and friction to extremities. 6. By holding tongue forward, closing the nostrils, and pressing the "Adam's apple" back (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation may be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of the patient, compress the chest to expel the air, and repeat the operation. 7. Don't give up! People have been saved after hours of patient, vigorous effort. 8. When breathing begins, get patient into a warm bed and give warm drinks, or spirits in teaspoonfuls. Fresh air and quiet are essential.

Lightning.—Dash cold water over the person struck.

Burns and Scalds.—Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it; or apply whites of eggs and olive oil, olive oil, or linseed oil, plain or mixed, with chalk or whiting, or sweet or olive oil and lime-water.

Sunstroke.—Loosen clothing, get patient into shade, and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

Mad-Dog or Snake Bite.—Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or with white-hot iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with sharp knife. Give stimulants, as whiskey, brandy, etc.

Stings of Venomous Insects, etc.—Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water, or iodine.

Fainting.—Place flat on back, admit fresh air, and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

Cinders in the Eye.—Roll soft paper up like a lamplighter and wet the tip to remove it, or use a medicine dropper to draw it out. Rub the other eye.

Fire in One's Clothing.—Don't run, especially not down stairs or out-of-doors. Roll on carpet or wrap in woolen rug or blanket. Keep the head down, so as not to inhale flame.

Fire from Kerosene.—Don't use water; it will spread the flames. Dirt, sand, or flour is the best extinguisher; or smother with woolen rug, table-cloth or carpet.

Suffocation from Inhaling Illuminating Gas.—Get into the fresh air as soon as possible and lie down. Keep warm. Take ammonia, twenty drops to a tumbler of water, at frequent intervals; also two to four drops of tincture of nux vomica every hour or two for five or six hours.

Doses of Different Kinds of Drugs for Horses and Cattle.

For a colt 1 month old, give $1/24$ of the full dose; 3 months old, $1/12$; 6 months old, $1/6$; one year old, $1/3$; two years old, $1/2$; three years old, $3/4$.

Fluids for cattle, give the same as for horse.

Solids for cattle, give $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the dose for the horse.

Drugs.	Horses.			Cattle.		
Aloes.....	1	to	8 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to	2 oz.
Alum.....	1	to	3 dr.	1	to	3 dr.
Aq. Ammonia.....	3	to	5 dr.	3	to	5 dr.
Ammonia Carbonate.....	1	to	3 dr.	2	to	5 dr.
Antimony Black.....	15	to	50 gr.			
Areca Nut.....	3	to	5 dr.			
Arsenic.....	5	to	12 gr.	5	to	12 gr.
Asafetida.....	1	to	4 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to	2 oz.
Camphor.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to	2 dr.	2	to	3 dr.
Cantharides.....	5	to	25 gr.	12	to	30 gr.
Capsicum.....	1	to	3 dr.	1	to	3 dr.
Catechu.....	1	to	2 dr.	2	to	4 dr.
Chloral Hydrate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Chloroform.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to	1 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to	2 dr.
Copper Sulphate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to	2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to	3 dr.
Dover's Powder.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to	2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to	2 dr.

ALWAYS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

Doses of Different Kinds of Drugs for Horses and Cattle.—Continued.

Drugs.	Horses.		Cattle.	
Ergot.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	to 1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$	to 1 oz.
Ether.....	1	to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1	to 3 oz.
Epsom Salts.....	2	to 8 oz.	2	to 8 oz.
Fowler's Solution.....	1	to 4 dr.	1	to 4 dr.
Foenugreek.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 3 oz.	1	to 3 oz.
Gallnut.....	2	to 4 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 oz.
Gentian.....	2	to 6 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 oz.
Ginger.....	3	to 5 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 oz.
Glauber's Salts.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 lb.	1	to 2 lb.
Ipecac.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 3 dr.
Iron Carbonate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 dr.		
Iron Sulphate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 dr.	1	to 3 dr.
Lime Water.....	3	to 6 oz.	3	to 6 oz.
Mustard.....	2	to 4 dr.	2	to 6 dr.
Nux Vomica.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 dr.	2	to 3 dr.
Oil Castor.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 pt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 pt.
Oil Linseed.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 pt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 pt.
Oil Olive.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 pt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 pt.
Oil Turpentine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 oz.
Opium.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 dr.
Potassium Iodide.....	2	to 4 dr.	2	to 6 dr.
Potassium Nitrate.....	1	to 2 oz.	1	to 2 oz.
Quinine.....	10	to 30 gr.	20	to 40 gr.
Rhubarb.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 oz.	1	to 2 oz.
Santonine.....	15	to 40 gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 dr.
Sodii Hyposulphite.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 oz.	1	to 3 oz.
Sodii Sulphite.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 oz.	1	to 3 oz.
Sodii Bicarbonate.....	3	to 8 dr.	3	to 8 dr.
Sp. Ammon. Aromatica.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 oz.	1	to 3 oz.
Sp. Chloroform.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 oz.	1	to 2 oz.
Sp. Nit. Ether.....	1	to 3 oz.	1	to 3 oz.
Sp. Peppermint.....	1	to 2 oz.	1	to 2 oz.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 gr.	1	to 3 gr.
Sulphur.....	2	to 4 oz.	2	to 4 oz.
Tinct. Aconite.....	5	to 30 min.	5	to 20 min.
Tinct. Asafetida.....	1	to 4 dr.		
Tinct. Belladonna.....	1	to 3 dr.	2	to 4 dr.
Tinct. Catharides.....	1	to 2 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 oz.
Tinct. Columbo.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 oz.	1	to 2 oz.
Tinct. Digitalis.....	1	to 3 dr.	2	to 4 dr.
Tinct. Iron.....	1	to 2 oz.	1	to 2 oz.
Tinct. Ginger.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 oz.	1	to 2 oz.
Tinct. Nux Vomica.....	2	to 4 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 oz.
Tinct. Opium.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 3 oz.	1	to 3 oz.
Tobacco.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 dr.
Vinegar.....	1	to 3 oz.	2	to 6 oz.
Whiskey.....	2	to 10 oz.		
White Vitriol.....	5	to 15 gr.	5	to 15 gr.

KEEP YOUR ANIMALS IN GOOD CONDITION.

Domestic Weights and Measures.

Apothecaries' Weights.—20 grains=1 scruple; 3 scruples=1 dram; 8 drams=1 ounce; 12 ounces=1 pound.

Avoirdupois Weight (Short Ton).—27 11/32 grains=1 dram; 16 drams=1 ounce; 16 ounces=1 pound; 25 pounds=1 quarter; 4 quarters=1 hundredweight; 20 hundredweight=1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (Long Ton).—27 11/32 grains=1 dram; 16 drams=1 ounce; 16 ounces=1 pound; 112 pounds=1 hundredweight; 20 hundred weight=1 ton.

Troy Weight.—24 grains=1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights=1 ounce; 12 ounces=1 pound.

Circular Measure.—60 seconds=1 minute; 60 minutes=1 degree; 30 degrees=1 sign; 12 signs=1 circle, or circumference.

Cubic Measure.—1,728 cubic inches=1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet=1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure.—2 pints=1 quart; 8 quarts=1 peck; 4 pecks=1 bushel.

Liquid Measure.—4 gills=1 pint; 2 pints=1 quart; 4 quarts=1 gallon; 31½ gallons=1 barrel; 2 barrels=1 hogshead.

Long Measure.—12 inches=1 foot; 3 feet=1 yard; 5½ yards=1 rod or pole; 40 rods=1 furlong; 8 furlongs=1 statute mile (1760 yards, or 5280 feet); 3 miles=1 league.

Mariner's Measure.—6 feet=1 fathom; 120 fathoms=1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths=1 mile; 5280 feet=1 statute mile; 6085 feet=1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure.—24 sheets=1 quire; 20 quires=1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams=1 bundle; 5 bundles=1 bale.

Square Measure.—144 square inches=1 square foot; 9 square feet=1 square yard; 30¼ square yards=1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods=1 rood; 4 roods=1 acre; 640 acres=1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square)=1 township.

Time Measure.—60 seconds=1 minute; 60 minutes=1 hour; 24 hours=1 day; 7 days=1 week; 365 days=1 year; 366 days=1 leap year.

How to Measure Liquids.

For convenience in the absence of proper instruments you can make use of means of measurement which, although not exactly uniform, will give results accurate enough for all ordinary purposes. There are certain implements used in the household of a capacity corresponding to a certain extent with the regular Standard Measures. These implements have a fixed value, with which the practitioner should be familiar. However, their capacity, with the exception of the wineglass, almost always exceeds the quantity which they are estimated to hold.

A teaspoon contains ⅓ oz., or 1 fluid drachm.

A dessertspoon contains ¼ oz., or 2 drachms.

A tablespoon contains ½ oz., or 4 drachms.

A wineglass contains 2 fluid ounces.

A teacup contains about 4 ounces, or 1 gill.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

The following are some of the principal Wholesale Agencies
that handle

DR. J. G. LESURE'S

WARRANTED VETERINARY REMEDIES.

Albany, N. Y.	Walker & Gibson Drug Co.
Albany, N. Y.	D. H. Fonda Drug Co.
Auburn, N. Y.	S. C. Tallman, No. 23 Dill St.
Baltimore, Md.	P. Fred'k Obrecht, 1123 Light St.
Baltimore, Md.	Griffith & Turner Co.
Boston, Mass.	Eastern Drug Co.
Boston, Mass.	Gilman Bros.
Boston, Mass.	Carter, Carter & Meigs
Burlington, Vt.	Burlington Drug Co.
Bridgeport, Conn.	The Peck & Lines Co.
Columbus, Ohio	J. M. Brand & Son
Dover, N. H.	C. E. Brewster & Co.
Erie, Pa.	M. E. Mayo
Harrisburg, Pa.	J. N. Weber, Gen. Agt. for Pa.
	Del., Md., Va., W. Va., Dist. of Columbia and Ohio
Keene, N. H.	The Bullard & Shedd Co.
Malone, N. Y.	H. D. Thompson & Co.
New London, Conn.	Nichols & Harris
New Haven, Conn.	C. S. Leete
New Haven, Conn.	Butler Drug & Chemical Co.
Newark, N. J.	The Peters Harness and Saddlery Co.
Newburgh, N. Y.	L. H. Cowley
Philadelphia, Pa.	Smith, Kline & French Co.
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Marshall, Wood & Riley Co.
Pittsburg, Pa.	W. J. Gilmore Drug Co.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Geo. A. Kelly Drug Co.
Pittsburg, Pa.	A. C. Grant
Portland, Me.	Cook, Everett & Pennell
Portland, Me.	John W. Perkins & Co.
Portland, Me.	J. E. Gould & Co.
Portland, Me.	H. H. Hay & Son
Presque Isle, Me.	J. D. Henry & Co.
Providence, R. I.	Blanding & Blanding
Providence, R. I.	Congdon & Carpenter
Providence, R. I.	Geo. L. Claflin & Co.
Rochester, N. Y.	Guilford Drug Co.
Rome, N. Y.	A. G. Broughton & Bro.
Syracuse, N. Y.	Chas. Hubbard, Son & Co.
Scranton, Pa.	Kellar & Harris
Scranton, Pa.	Geo. W. Fritz Co.
Stevensville, Mont.	L. J. Campbell, Gen. Agt. for Montana and Washington
Troy, N. Y.	Polk & Calder Drug Co.
Troy, N. Y.	John L. Thompson Sons & Co.
Washington, D. C.	C. M. Wolfe & Co.
Williamsport, Pa.	Henry Veil
Wheeling, W. Va.	Louis Lotz
Worcester, Mass.	Brewer & Co.

HOW TO SECURE DR. LESURE'S MEDICINES.

If there is no agent in your town for my Remedies, or if he does not carry the full line, I will send you upon receipt of price:

One package Colic Cure.....	\$1.00
One bottle Spavin Cure.....	50c. and 1.00
One bottle All-Healing Balm (Liniment).....	.50
One bottle Lesure's Liniment (Turf Wash)	.50
One bottle Lesure's Special Liniment.....	25c. and .50
One box Hoof Ointment.....	.50
One package Worm Annihilator (12 doses).....	.50
One package Renovator Powders (15 days' treatment)	.50
One package Renovator Powders (40 days' treatment)	1.00
One bottle Fever Drops.....	50c. and 1.00
One bottle Cough and Tonic Drops.....	50c. and 1.00
One box Veterinary Blister.....	.50
One can Antiseptic Healing Powder.....	.50
One box Gall Cure.....	25c. and .50
One bottle Karbo Cream (Disinfectant, Antiseptic and Germ Killer)	.50
One gallon Karbo Cream (Disinfectant, Antiseptic and Germ Killer)	2.00

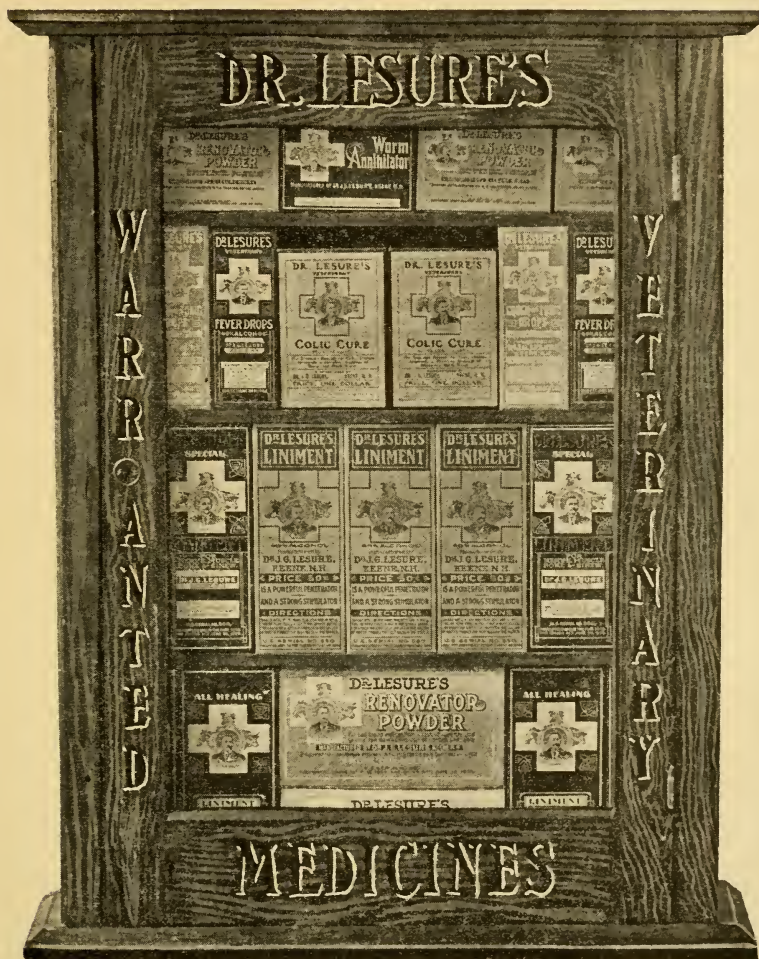
DR. J. G. LESURE,

144 Winchester St., Keene, N. H.
and 160 Sylvan Terrace, Harrisburg, Pa.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Dr. Lesure's Show or Display Case

27 in. high, 19 in. wide, 6½ in. deep.



FINISHED IN THE NATURAL WOOD AND POLISHED.

Given *free* with an assorted order consisting of a quantity of each of the different Remedies.

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MY REMEDIES ARE ALL PUT UP IN HANDY FORM.

DR. LESURE'S REMEDIES



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